Anglo-American Defeat Is The Key to World Peace

Nippon Times
Evening

In the Freedom of the East, Lies the Peace of the West

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In News Spotlight

73rd Anniversary of National Flag Celebrated by All Japanese Today

The Rising Sun flag, the national ensign of Japan, was officially established just 73 years ago, today. Though it was in 1863 that the flag was adopted as the national emblem at the order of the Tokugawa Shogunate, the real factor for its present status is traced to decree No. 57 of the Government.

On January 1, 1873, the flag was first allowed to be hoisted at every door as a sign of the New Year Day celebration. The year was the first when the lunar calender so far popularly employed was officially ordered to be displaced by the solar system. Some civilian leaders, desirous of marking this epochal change with some adequate event, asked the Government to permit all civilians to put up the national ensign in front of their doors. The request was granted, and since then the flag has been inseparable with national life.

All Japan is celebrating the 73rd anniversary of the flag today with full thought that it is the same ensign that the victorious Imperial troops are displaying on their far-flung fronts. No special events will be staged today excepting the hoisting of the flag at every door, because this day is to be included in the third category of red letter days, as recently designated by the Board of Information.

Press Comments

Wednesday, January 27

MAINICHI—Enemy Faces Destruction
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Hopeless Enemy Plans

Enemy Faces Destruction

MAINICHI—The British air force exposed before all mankind its unspeakable barbarism by carrying out a systematic bombing of our hospital ship Arabia Maru in Rangoon harbor the other day. It followed it up on the afternoon of January 24 with a raid on the city of Rangoon when it bombed a hospital, mosque and Indian residential quarters.

The Army hospital which was subjected to the bombing had an unmistakable sign of the Red Cross on the roof, while the mosque was evidently no military establishment. The British deliberately chose these objects to satisfy their hysteric craving for revenge. They are running amok like maddened beasts.

There is a saying: "Gentlemen of London are tyrants in India." These so-called gentlemen have all cast off their hypocritic masks and are baring their fangs to show that they are so many wild beasts in their frantic efforts to reverse the tide of war. The justice, humanity and international law of which they had so prettily prattled were so much camouflaged to disguise the inhumanity and barbarism. Now they have shown themselves in their true colors, taking to killing and maiming the ill, the wounded and children.

Recently they have taken to boasting of their preparations to bomb Japan. Just as the United States air force that attacked Tokyo on April 18 last year was indiscriminate and criminal in its methods, they are proposing to perpetrate even more inhuman and barbaric acts on larger scales. In order to protect our country from the hands of these beasts and to complete the construction of a new order in East Asia, the Anglo-Saxon bases of operation must be destroyed to the last stone. The indiscriminate bombing of Burma by the British has merely served to betray their brutal nature and strengthened our resolve to destroy them.

Hopeless Enemy Plans

TOKYO SHIMBUN—According to a Washington dispatch relayed from Lisbon, Prime Minister Winston Churchill is now in Washington engaged in important discussions with President Roosevelt in regard to the political and strategic affairs of the anti-Axis camp. We have no confirmation of the report, but if they have met for such discussions the following four points most probably form the subject matter in the prevailing circumstances:

(1) Settlement of the North African problem.

(2) Measures to offset the severe losses to Anglo-American shipping by Axis submarine warfare.

(3) Establishment of a Supreme Command or a Supreme War Council.

(4) The general counter-offensive campaign for 1943.

The rivalry between the United States and Britain in North Africa seems now to have reached its peak, both nations stubbornly seeking to further their inordinate ambitions and struggling for leadership in the affairs of the anti-Axis camp. The recently rumored appointment of General Marshall to replace Lieutenant-General Eisenhower, unless it is a mere temporary arrangement to smooth over a difficulty, is bound to intensify the conflict between the United States and Britain, much less contribute to any settlement of the dispute.

No matter how hard Churchill or Roosevelt may think to find the way out of the present impasse, so long as they are out to beat each other it is not likely that any settlement can be achieved. They ought to realize that eloquence without sincerity will only bring confusion and more bitterness between them.

Criticisms against the helplessness of Anglo-American anti-submarine warfare are growing louder in both the United States and Britain and this is fast developing into a political issue. It would be interesting to watch, therefore, what measures, if any, they could agree on to combat the terrific efficacy of the Axis submarine warfare. With the tonnages sunk mounting and consuming the bulk of the tonnages built, a mere campaign of propaganda as to the shipbuilding capacities of Britain and the United States would manifestly be useless.

Then, as to the question of establishing a Supreme Command headquarters, the reported object of this step is to strengthen the new war plans against the Axis nations and cooperation among the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking. However, so long as the interests of these four Powers run afoul of each other and they are united merely by the expediency of the moment, no real unity can be expected even if a dozen such agencies are established. It is not to be supposed that the Soviet Union is not aware of the crafty efforts of the United States and Britain to use it for their own ends. The four Powers are certain to clash behind the signboard of strategic unity and to betray their utter lack of coherence or unity.

Thus a survey of the possible subject matter of the Roosevelt-Churchill conversations shows that nothing much can be expected of any such parley, much less any strengthening in the anti-Axis counter-offensive system for 1943 which they are seeking.

Reich Officials See Transfer Rites Of New Japanese Embassy in Berlin

Domei

BERLIN, January 25.—A ceremony marking the transfer to the newly completed Japanese Embassy building here was held today in the presence of Japanese Ambassador Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima and the entire Embassy staff. German Munitions Minister Albert Speer and a representative of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop were among the high Reich officials who also were present.

The new Embassy building is situated in the center of the diplomatic quarters on Tiergarten Avenue and represents the fruit of a coordinated work by a group of well-known local architects.

Embracing the best in Japanese and German architecture, the structure is constructed of marble and expensive wood, and visitors already have passed judgment that there can be nothing further to be asked regarding the building's exterior or interior.

Following a report given by Minister Speer on the architectural and construction work in connection with the project which opened the ceremony, the representative of Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop handed the golden key to the new building to Ambassador Oshima.

Ambassador Oshima in accepting the key expressed deep gratitude and declared that "the new Embassy signifies the friendship and cooperation existing between Japan and Germany."

The ceremony came to a dramatic close as the Rising Sun flag was raised high above the roof of the new Embassy.

2 Enemy Raiders Meet Destruction In Rangoon Raid

British Now Admit Burma War Failure-- Topography Blamed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, January 26.—Japanese fighter units shot down two out of the seven Consolidated planes which raided Rangoon today. The enemy planes were downed over the northwestern district of Bassein, west of Rangoon.

Failure Admitted

Domei

CANTON, January 26.—That the British forces have failed to penetrate the strong Japanese defense lines along the India-Burma border is admitted in a report given by a certain military observer attached to the Anglo-Indian forces who recently returned to New Delhi from the front, it was reported here today.

This observer, the report says, declared that no early development in the situation on the Indo-Burmese border area can be expected in view of the stubborn resistance of the Japanese Forces who have been specially trained for fighting in difficult terrain.

Same Excuse Offered

In stating that topographical difficulty was the cause for the failure of the British advance toward Akyab, the British observer repeated the same excuse recently offered by General Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, to explain away the miserable showing made by the British forces in their attempt to pierce the Japanese defense lines.

The observer claimed that the terrain in the India-Burma border

(Continued on Page 2)

ROSTOV FIGHT INTENSIFIED AS SOVIETS PUSH DRIVES

Stalin Orders Recapture By Red Army Day

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 26.—The battle at Rostov has become particularly fierce. The German forces recognize that the situation is serious as Soviet pressure in that sector is increased, and the Soviets announce that their tank and infantry units have started great offensive operations.

Particularly, the Soviets are now desperately attempting to regain Rostov by February 23, the Red Army Day, by starting offensive activities from the northern, western and southern districts.

Premier Josef Stalin ordered the Soviet officers and men on all fronts to "advance regardless of sacrifices." Thus desperate operations against German positions are now staged.

German forces, on the other hand, have also dispatched fresh units to the firing lines, and are steadily advancing toward Rostov.

The ferocity of German offensives may be understood from the fact that within the last five days, from January 21 to 25, Soviet losses were 699 tanks, 199 guns, 224 trench-mortars, and 152 vehicles in the Kuban district alone.

Cabinet Reshuffle Decided

Domei

LISBON, January 26.—In view of the gravity of the international situation, Marshal Antonio Oscar de Fragoso Carmona, President of Portugual, has decided to carry out a sweeping reshuffle in the Cabinet now headed by Dr. Antonio De Oliveira Salazar, virtual dictator of the country.

The Portuguese Government, it is reported, will recall its ambassador in London and appoint him Deputy Premier of the Cabinet.

Soviet Mission in Bagdad

Domei

LISBON, January 25.—A Soviet mission arrived at Bagdad today from Moscow, and it is reported that it will shortly confer with the Iraqi Government on the question of reviving diplomatic relations between the two countries. The said Soviet mission is also believed to visit Egypt after the conclusion of the coming conference with Iraqi authorjites.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Lease-Lend Extension Sought

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 26.—A bill extending the terms of the Lease-Lend Law by one year as it expires on June 30, this year, who submitted to the United States Congress today by Sol Broome, Chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee. But considerable discussion is expected on this proposal as the anti-Roosevelt group is insisting upon abolition of the Lease-Lend Law, which is said to be benefiting anti-Axis nations excepting the United States.

Filov Sees Soviet Envoy

Domei

BERLIN, January 26.—Bulgarian Premier Bogdan Filov conferred with the Soviet Minister at Sofia today, but the nature of the conference was not revealed.

Raid Toll Refuted

Domei

BERLIN, January 26.—Refuting the Reuter report that the last week-end raid on Berlin caused 900 deaths, German authorities announced this afternoon that the first Berlin raid caused the death of 114 persons and the second raid 18.

Big War News in U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 26.—The American Office of War Information will make a very important announcement at 10 p.m. today (Eastern Wartime Standard Time), the same office revealed today according to a Washington dispatch.

Big Transport Sunk

Domei

ROME, January 26.—One Italian submarine attacked and sank a 18,000-ton enemy transport escorted by destroyers in the Mediterranean, it is announced by the Italian High Command today.

CHUNGKING TO END PACTS WITH SOVIETS, SINKIANG

To Abrogate Those Made During Last 10 Years

Domei

NANKING, January 26.—The Chungking regime has decided to abrogate all military, political and trade treaties and agreements concluded between the Soviet Union and Cheng Shih-tsai, Governor of Sinkiang Province, during the past 10 years, according to information received here from reliable sources.

The step was decided at an extraordinary meeting of the Chungking Supreme National Defense Council held last Sunday in Chungking with Chiang Kai-shek presiding. Present at the meeting were H. H. Kung, Finance Minister, T. V. Soong, Foreign Minister, Ho Yin-chen, War Minister, Sun Fo, President of the Executive Yuan, Pai Chung-hsi, Vice-Chief of the General Staff, and Ping Yu-siang, Vice-Chairman of the National Military Council it is reported.

The Chungking regime is now said to be drafting new agreements to be presented to the Soviet Union in place of the existing treaties and agreements.

It is also reported that the foregoing move of the Chungking regime is designed to bring Sinkiang under the direct control of the Chungking regime.

Minister Lin Reaches Canton

Domei

CANTON, January 26.—Lin Paisheng, Chinese Minister of Publicity, accompanied by Madam Wang Chingwei, arrived here from Nanking by air at 5 p.m. today to inspect the progress of the new National Movement in Kwangtung Province.

Reich Envoy Arrives

Dr. Heinrich G. Stahmer, new German Ambassador to Japan, and Mrs. Stahmer safely reached Nagasaki yesterday from Shanghai. Shown above are the distinguished couple immediately after their arrival in this country. (Telephoto from Nagasaki via Fukuoka)

U.S. Journals Hit by Big Slash; Only 5 Issues Allowed Per Week

Yomiuri-Hochi

SHANGHAI, January 26.—All daily papers in the United States have been ordered to limit their issues to five days a week to save paper and electric power, it was reported here today.

The new order, according to reports, also enforced restrictions on magazines. The nature of the reported edict is said to be of the following nature:

1. All dailies shall be limited to five days a week.
2. Magazines shall cut down more than 10 per cent.
3. No big heads shall be permitted.
4. All special numbers and supplements shall be abolished.
5. Columns for sports, education and society shall be narrowed.
6. Space for advertisements shall be cut.

Japan's Strength Admitted

It is admitted even in the enemy camp that Japan is enjoying an upswing in its total strength and that the morale of the people is of the highest, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires dated January 25.

Herbert Hoover, ex-President of the United States, writing in the influential Argentine paper Prensa of January 25 under the title: "A Few Remarks on the Japanese Home Front" said, according to the dispatch, that unlike the European Axis nations the Japanese people were supplied with all the daily necessaries and their morale was excellent.

"Japan may be considered as ascending in its strength for total war. By cooperation with Manchoukuo, Japan has secured self-supply and self-sufficiency in foodstuff and by its victories acquired rubber, petroleum, tin, zinc, copper, rice and vegetable resources. In the course of four years of warfare with China the morale of the Japanese people seemed for a time to have sagged but the recent victories of their armed forces have again elevated it and they are now burning with nationalistic ardor.

"In the matter of resources, Japan was weakest in the supply of iron and steel but since the commencement of hostilities with the United States it has raised its level of iron and steel production."

CHILEAN CABINET SPLIT BY INTERNAL TROUBLES

3 Democrat Members Hand Resignations to Rios

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 26.—Three members of the Chilean Cabinet tendered their resignations to President Juan Antonio Rios today on the ground that they are affiliated with the Social Democrat Party and that at the recent general meeting of the Party a resolution expressing dissatisfaction with the policies of the present Government had been passed, a Santiago dispatch revealed here today.

The party's resolution, it was further reported, was later opposed by a convention of party leaders. They said that the decision would invite misunderstanding of foreign countries at this junction when the Chilean Government had severed diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers.

Whether President Rios will accept the three Cabinet members' resignations is not predicted yet, the report added.

Heavy Plane Toll

Domei

BERLIN, January 26.—On the eastern front the Soviet Army has lost 1,776 planes since November 19, last year, when Soviet forces commenced their winter offensives.

FOUR ANTI-AXIS PLANES SHOT DOWN IN TUNISIA

No Heavy War Action Reported in Sector

Domei

ROME, January 26.—The Axis air forces over the Tunisian front shot down four enemy planes, the Italian High Command announced today. The same announcement covering the latest developments on the same front reads:

No remarkable encounter occurred in the western Tripolitanian sector except for a few skirmishes between Axis and enemy scouts.

The Axis positions in Tunisia were attacked by the enemy but the raiders were routed with the loss of eight armored cars.

Axis fighter planes shot down four enemy planes while another was downed by ground fire.

From January 18 to 24, the Axis have captured 4,000 enemy troops. Moreover, 13 tanks, 70 artillery pieces, 200 motorcars and 100 machine-guns, have all either been destroyed or captured.

56 Peace Violators Grabbed

Domei

BUCHAREST, January 26.—Fifty-six men, including an ex-Minister of Labor, were lately arrested by the metropolitan police here. They were charged with violating the Public Peace Maintenance Law.

Japanese Unleash Big-Scale Drives On Reds in Hopeh

Encirclement Moves Prove Successful-- Enemy Losses Heavy

Domei

SHIHMEN, January 26.—The Japanese Amano, Ishikawa and other units, which started an annihilation campaign on January 21 against troops of the Communist Fourth Army in the mountainous region, north of Hangtang in western Hopeh, are now fiercely attacking the forces commanded by Teng Hua as well as 4,000 remnants belonging to the Communist Third Army in Koutouchan region, according to field dispatches reaching here.

Up to January 23, the Communist troops abandoned 129 bodies, while 112 prisoners were taken by the Japanese, dispatches added.

War booty by the Japanese included two light machine-guns, 141 rifles and many others, it was added.

Steel Trap Closing

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE HOPEH FRONT, January 26.—With the Japanese Forces making rapid progress in their mopping-up operations launched on January 10 against remnants of the Chinese communist units in Hopeh Province, all of the communist bases in the area were completely encircled by yesterday.

The gains made by the Japanese units in their operations were immediately consolidated by the Chi-

(Continued on Page 2)

5 U.S. Submarines Sunk by Japanese

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

STOCKHOLM, January 26.—The United States Navy Department announced yesterday that recently five United States submarines were sunk by the Japanese Navy in the Pacific, it is reported by Stefani from Buenos Aires.

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

Rome, January 25.—British and American navies recently lost five submarines in Pacific waters, according to naval authorities at Washington.

DIET SESSIONS DUE TOMORROW

Speed to Mark Action In Both Houses-- Tojo Seen Recovered

The 81st session of the Imperial Diet will be reopened tomorrow as arranged, with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo delivering his speech on general administrative affairs at the outset of the session in both the House of Peers and the House of Representatives.

The Prime Minister will be followed by Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani who will talk on the immutable diplomatic policies of the Empire. Then, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya is scheduled to make a speech on the reopening day just after the Foreign Minister in the House of Representatives.

From the second day of reopening till January 31, the two Houses will hear explanations regarding the various important bills presented to the Diet. Because of the imminent nature of all the introduced bills, parliamentary discussions are expected to be speeded up as much as possible. Meanwhile, it has been arranged that general questions to be made on Government bills will be started on and after February 2.

Prime Minister Tojo, whose slight indisposition caused the temporary

(Continued on Page 2)

TURKEY TO STAY NEUTRAL, STATES ENVOY ATCIKALIN

Says New Pact With Soviets Not Likely

Mainichi

SOFIA, January 25.—Turkey will maintain her neutrality to the last, declared Cevat Atcikalin, Turkish Ambassador to the Soviet Union, who left Ankara on January 22 by air via Egypt.

"Since Wendell Willkie, President Roosevelt's special envoy, visited Ankara and Kuibishev last year," stated the Turkish Ambassador, "Turkish-Soviet relations have taken a turn for the better.

"With the ameliorated relations, the Soviet Government dispatched again to Ankara, Ambassador Sergei Vinogradov to propose the conclusion of a new agreement between the two countries," continued the Ambassador, who added that the United States and Britain supported the proposal.

"According to the Soviet proposal for a new pact, the Soviet Union promised to respect Turkish sovereignty and independence, and the Soviet promise was to be guaranteed by the United States and Britain. However, a similar pact already existed between the Soviet Union and Turkey, and the Turkish Government made a reply to the effect that there is no need for concluding a new pact.

"Our acceptance of the Soviet proposal would mean the acknowledgment of our inability to maintain independence and existence without the guarantee of foreign countries.

Concluding, Ambassador Atcikalin stated that so long as that country is headed by President Inonue and Premier Sukru Saracoglu any new treaty or agreement will not be concluded between Turkey and the Soviet Union.

CHUNGKING ARMY HEADS WANT TO DISARM REDS

Relations Worsened as Many Clashes Occur

Domei

NANKING, January 26.—Relations between Chungking and the Chinese Communist forces have again become aggravated and clashes are occurring in various districts, according to information reaching here today.

The pillagings and other acts of violence committed by the Chinese Communist forces which were driven out of Shansi, Hunan and Hupeh provinces by the Japanese Units are causing a series of clashes with the Chungking forces.

In order to cope with the situation, the leaders of the Chungking army have reportedly demanded the disarming of the Communist forces at the recent session of the Chungking Supreme National Defense Council. However, in view of the delicate relation it has with negotiations for an agreement between Chungking and the Soviet Union for exchanging commodities, no definite decision has yet been reached.

Indians in Burma Hold Independence Rallies

Domei

RANGOON, January 26.—Anti-British rallies for Indian Independence were held throughout Burma today marked by street processions and the singing of national songs by local Indian residents in commemoration of the 13th anniversary of the Indian Declaration of Independence.

At the meeting held in Rangoon, a congratulatory message from Dr. U Ba Maung, Chief Executive of the Civil Administration was read amidst enthusiastic applause. The Burmese Executive's message stated that he was pleased to see the Indians in Burma celebrate their Independence Day at a time when Burma was also fighting against British domination.

Addresses were also given by representatives of local Burmese and Chinese.

Orgas Returns to Madrid

Domei

MADRID, January 25.—Lieutenant-General Luis Orgas, Spanish High Commissioner to Morocco, arrived here from Morocco by plane today. He left for his post yesterday but returned here immediately in response to an order from his home Government.

FOOD-MAD MOB RIOTS IN IRAN

Many Casualties Caused When Fired Upon by Yankees

Domei

LISBON, January 25.—A large-scale food riot has broken out in the Meshed district, Iran, and agitated people attacked the garrison of United States troops, it is reported from Teheran.

Upon being attacked by the angry mob, American soldiers fired upon them, and caused many casualties. Furthermore most of the rioters were arrested.

The food situation in Iran is reported to have been much aggravated because of the relentless requisitioning by British and American troops stationed in the country.

India Food Crisis Worsens

Unable to ignore any longer the serious food crisis in India, Leopold Amery, secretary of state for India, pointed out the leading causes of this situation in the House of Commons. Concerning this problem the Daily Mail on January 24 reported as follows, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei:

"The food problem in India has become extremely serious and because there is a danger that it will develop into a major famine if it is left unchecked, the Indian government is seriously seeking a solution. The shortage of commodities has become further acute because Indians supporting the Congress Party have been cornering the food supply, not only to gain profits but also to block the government's efforts to relieve the situation. Numerous Indians are on the brink of starvation and the government apparently is working seriously to eliminate illegal transactions before these Indians go beyond the starvation point.

"Because of the nation-wide scramble to stock foodstuffs, prices know no ceiling and it has become increasingly difficult for the poor to purchase necessities. Already there are severe shortages of wheat, rice, salt, sugar and oil, and because of the difficulty of distribution caused by a disabled transportation system, the situation is growing worse. The food problem is especially serious in Bombay province and the Indian government is doing its utmost to set up a nation-wide food distribution system to cause a smooth flow of foodstuffs, thus to ease the present crisis.

Swedish Legation Refutes Carrying German Troops

Domei

LISBON, January 25.—The Swedish Legation at London refuted the recently circulated report that German forces are being carried by Swedish railways for preparing for the Anti-Axis attempt to form a second front in Northern Europe, and explained the actual railway transportation condition in Sweden, according to the Daily Mail, London.

"The transportation of troops between Germany and Norway is permitted only by the Western coast railway of Sweden," the statement of the Swedish Legation read. "Furthermore, troops thus carried are limited to those given leave to go home. The number of soldiers going to Norway in one week is not allowed to exceed the number returning home. The German Army is scrupulously observing this agreement.

In order to transport troops between Germany and Norway there is no other route. The reported route via Narvik and Tralleborg is not at all used for troop transportation. Neither are soldiers being carried between Germany and Finland through Swedish railways. Of course the transportation of freights is permitted according to provisions internationally recognized."

Justices Meet in Java

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 26.—Under the sponsorship of the Judiciary Department of the Java Military Administration, a three-day conference of the chief justices of the courts in western Java, including some 50 native justices, was started today.

The conference, which is the first one to be held since the establishment of the courts in Java in August of last year, will be devoted principally to explanations of the reorganized judiciary system in Java and the meaning of the new decrees.

New Danube Bridge

SOFIA—Construction of a large bridge across the Danube connecting Russe, on the Bulgarian side, with Giurgiu, on the Rumanian side, has just begun. In this sector the river is 800 meters wide. The bridge is to span it at a height of 20 meters, and will have a total length of 3.5 kilometers.

Tanna Bore for 'Bullet Trains' Reported Making Good Progress

On January 10 of 1942, a sudden blasting was heard, and the work on the new Tanna Tunnel was begun. Today, its eastern entrance near Atami boasts of a 530 meter progress, its Kannami entrance toward the west a thousand meters. Its workers are racing valiantly with time, the sharp ring of their picks resounding rhythmically throughout the darkness. From the distance, the occasional echo of explosives reverberates through the air; the steady drone of drills vibrates incessantly, telling of the heroic efforts of the men in their race against Time, states the Mainichi.

In the hearts of each man lies a promise and a prayer. "When the work on this tunnel is completed, when bullet trains speed unhampered through its interior, when soldiers and munitions follow in its course, then and only then may we die in peace."

The corresponding site, where, on the first of April, 1921, 16 lives were lost in the construction of the present Tanna Tunnel, has been safely bored, and with its safe passage, railway officials and workers, one alike, are pushing determinedly against heavy odds to accomplish in minimum time their gigantic task.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler, it is said, recently asked of a Japanese resident in Berlin, "I understand that the Japanese Government is planning to run a bullet train through the entire length of their empire. Are they still continuing their work?"

"Of course." At the quiet, unhesitant reply, the Chancellor slowly nodded his head, and lost himself in deep thought.

When the incident reached the ears of the men, each and all silently determined to strive his best in the accomplishment of their task.

In view of the importance of the bullet trains for the efficient working of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and for the achievement of ultimate victory, the work cannot be suspended at this time. Today, the men are working on three eight-hour shifts; for them there is no day or night, New Years or holidays; theirs is a task which has no rest until it sees its finish.

The Tanna Tunnel which is now in use took some 16 years to complete, costing ¥25,000,000. The new tunnel is expected to be finished in half the time, entailing about the same expenditure. One may be well surprised at the new tunnel, which will be the longest in Japan upon completion, measuring some 12 kilometers, however, despite the fact that the nation is engaged in a crucial war, speaks for the strength and the unity of the country. Today, the eastern entrance is averaging an advance of 2.40 meters a day, the western 3.50.

In keeping with the gigantic work, technical experiment stations will be established to conduct researches for substitute materials and for instruments best suited for drilling various types of rock formation.

The Japanese record thus far boasts 10 meters per day, that for the United States 13 meters. This, however, does not take into consideration the nature of ground formation. Today, the Japanese engineers are striving for a new world record, of some 20 to 50 meters.

Japanese Unleash Big-Scale Drives On Reds in Hopeh

(Continued from Page 1)

nese construction corps who entered the pacified areas on the heels of the Japanese troops to build dugouts and pill-boxes to defend those areas against further aggression. In this work, the native people have been offering every cooperation.

In order to facilitate the maintenance of public peace, a highway was completed recently running 20 kilometers north from Shingtang in the western part of Hopeh Province.

The sweeping out of Chinese red elements from this region is being joyously welcomed by the native inhabitants who have suffered greatly from the heavy-handed extortion practiced by the Chinese communists. Since June of last year, the communists had been squeezing the people for provisions and supplies. Despite the provisions taken from the people, the Chinese communists had also been on the brink of starvation and at one time were forced to slaughter 3,000 war horses for food.

With the coming of the Japanese Forces, however, the people in the Shingtang and Chuyang districts, situated north of the Shansi railway in Hopeh Province, have been freed from the communist-bandit menace and are back at work on their farms.

Women Busy in U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 26.—In the United States munitions industries female workers number 14,000,000 at present, of whom 3,000,000 have been employed during the past two years, it was announced yesterday by the United States Wartime Production Board, states a Washington dispatch.

Spain Uses More Power

MADRID—The increased consumption of electric power in Spain last year to 4,000,000,000 kilowatt hours is welcomed by the press as a visible sign of progress in the generation and consumption of electricity. In 1930 the consumption amounted to only 2,000,000,000 kilowatt hours.

2 Enemy Raiders Meet Destruction In Rangoon Raid

(Continued From Page 1)

region favors the defense forces. He declared that the Japanese are fully aware of this and consequently are fighting fiercely to prevent the British from gaining even an inch of ground. He said that numerous hills and jungles that stud the region afford a special advantage to the defending forces but since the Japanese have placed their troops at strategic points it is difficult for the British units to make any headway in their attempts at a counter-offensive.

Supply Problem Hard

The observer added that the difficulties which the British supply corps are experiencing in keeping their supply lines intact over this difficult terrain are an added hindrance to any Anglo-Indian offensive.

He revealed that although the Royal Air Force is cooperating with the ground forces, there is no way of ascertaining the results of the attacks against the Japanese positions which are hidden in the jungles.

Fresh Water Fish Output In Java to Be Increased

Domei

BANDOENG, January 26.—In parallel with the increased activities of salt water fisheries, the Japanese Military Administration here has decided to take proper steps to boost the production of fresh water fish, it is learned today.

The authorities plan to increase fresh water fish which are considered relatively simple to hatch and of rapid growth, and in this connection they have appropriated 5,000 guilders for this year.

It is understood that a modern hatchery will be established in Priangan Province in western Java in addition to fish-farms which can be used also as paddy fields.

Expert Japanese fish culturists are scheduled to be dispatched to these places to give proper instructions.

Youthful Japanese Pilot Downs Enemy Plane Of Group Which Ruthlessly Bombed Rangoon

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, January 25.—One of the nine enemy planes which raided Rangoon in broad daylight yesterday, ruthlessly bombing non-military installations and taking a heavy toll of civilian lives, was shot down by a youthful Japanese aviator, it was learned today.

The hero was Sergeant-Major Tomo Anabuki, hailing from Kagawa prefecture, who downed the enemy craft in Rangoon, near the Irrawaddy River.

No sooner had the report of the appearance of the enemy aircraft been received than Sergeant-Major Anabuki and other Japanese planes took off to challenge the enemy raiders. Once aware of the response of the Japanese planes, the enemy lost no time fleeing.

Getting his plane over the enemy attempting to flee at an altitude about 6,000 meters over the southwestern portion of Rangoon, Sergeant-Major Anabuki picked the second plane of the enemy unit as his target. Coming within range, the youthful aviator commenced firing, one volley, another, and a third. Bullets from the third scored as smoke was seen coming out from the right engine of the enemy plane.

Without retrieving his oxygen mask which had come off, he continued his relentless attack on the enemy plane for the sixth time, by which time the right engine of the enemy plane which had been emitting smoke was in red flames. At the very next moment, the flames began to envelope the whole plane.

Due to the lack of oxygen however, for his oxygen mask was off, the young aviator lost consciousness the plane went into a spin for about 3,000 meters. Regaining his sense, however, the young airman quickly straightened out his plane and returned safely to his base.

BRITISH UPSET BY WAR WOES

U-Boats, Snag in Anti-Japan Plans Heatedly Discussed

Mainichi

LISBON, January 24.—Two serious problems have become objects of heated discussion among British military commentators and the press. One is the menace of Reich U-boats and the other the difficulty of operations against Japan.

One argument is that since American aid in men and materials is absolutely necessary for Britain, the menace of German undersea craft must be eradicated at any cost.

As a matter of fact, however, the activities of Axis submarines over the Seven Seas are becoming ever more intensified.

In this connection, the Lloyd Wartime Insurance Company has set the percentage of shipping insurance at 10 per cent for the Atlantic routes from Britain to the American Continent and to the west coast of Africa; 15 per cent for those from Britain to Australia via the Cape of Good Hope, to the Red Sea, Aden, Suez, Port Said and Alexandria; 20 per cent for the route from Alexandria to Malta; 17 per cent for those from Britain to Syria via the Red Sea and the Cape of Good Hope, and 20 per cent for the route to Turkey.

Sees Black Outlook

In this connection, military commentator Hankey writes in the Sunday Times, "More U-boats are being built than sunk, while the output of ships in America and Britain does not exceed half of the losses. During this year, the Allied transportation capacity will be insufficient for offensive operations."

Also, another commentator stated in the Daily Express that the First Lord of the Admiralty estimated the number of German U-boats at 500 but, in reality, the Reich has more.

"The losses of ships by the Anglo-American Powers since the start of the War," he declared, "surpassed Britain's tonnage in 1939. However many ships may be built by America, the shipbuilding plan will prove a failure, unless we have sufficient escorts for convoys and high-speed freighters that can defend themselves."

As regards counter-measures against the U-boat menace, experts in this line have taken up three plans, the bombing of submarine dockyards, convoying of merchantmen by naval and air forces and the construction of high-speed freighters. Since none of the three measures has absolute effect, no decision has so far been made as to which of the three measures is the most important.

Most Serious Problem

The argument is strong that the bombing of shipyards, contrary to Government propaganda, has not proved effective in decreasing the production of undersea craft. Thus it is clear that the menace of U-boats has become more serious for the Anglo-Saxon Powers than in the last World War.

The other question which presents a source of worry to the Anti-Axis countries is the difficulty of operations against Japan, as has recently been proved in the battles in New Guinea.

A war correspondent of the London Times has sent reports from the spot emphasizing the strength of the Japanese Forces and the difficulty of offensive operations against them.

Following the publication of its correspondent's reports, the Times on January 14, editorially asserted that offensives should be launched directly against Japan since it is impossible to recapture Japanese-occupied areas. The anti-Axis air force should attack Japanese transports sailing over the Pacific, declared the journal.

It is to be noted that both papers warned that the popular idea of considering Europe as the first front and Asia as the second is a dangerous underestimation of Japan's strength.

Announcement

The Numa Dental Clinic, Rooms 405-6 on the 5th floor of the Kogin Bldg., opposite the Motomachi 1-chome tramcar stop, was changed to UCHITOMI DENTAL CLINIC. Dr. S. UCHITOMI, who took over the practice of the late Dr. Numa five years ago, wishes to thank his many foreign clients for their continued patronage.

Unknown Germ of Peritonitis In Horses Discovered by Japanese

While studying germs which cause much trouble to plants, Dr. Ryonosuke Koyama of the Imperial Forestry and Estate Bureau has discovered accidentally that the germs which he had under study also cause peritonitis in horses, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi, states Domei.

Dr. Koyama revealed that the the germs which carry this disease and cause hundreds of horses to suffer and die every year are known as "Yamada Kareha" and "Kunigi Kareha."

While studying the poison of these germs, Dr. Koyama discovered it to be identical with the virus of the much dreaded peritonitis in horses. Encouraged by this accidental discovery he subsequently planted the germs into horses with the resultant development of the dreaded disease.

According to the discoverer's belief, horses are afflicted with this disease while out in pastures during the summer months.

Dr. Koyama, at present working on an anti-toxin to cure this disease, believes that he will in due time be able to save all horses from the dread of peritonitis.

Tsientang River Areas Still Suffer From Flood

Domei

CANTON, January 26.—The whole region around the cities of Fuyang, Tunglu, Kiantch, Pian, Hsinteng and Wenshui situated on the southern bank of the Tsientang River in northern Chekiang Province have been slow to recover from the devastating floods of last year, according to information reaching here from Chungking.

It is recalled that this region suffered tremendous damage from the overflowing of the Tsientang River during May and June of last year, which inundated about 30,000,000 square yards of tilled land, washed away 40 to 50,000 houses and destroyed countless human lives as well as live-stock. Added to this natural disaster, the Chungking forces looted the whole region before retreating as the result of the severe blow dealt by the Japanese Forces in the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign.

The report adds that the rehabilitation measures carried out by the bogus Chekiang Provincial Government have proved fruitless and its Foodstuff Administration Bureau is in a predicament owing to the fact that the amount of foodstuff available for requisition is only 10 per cent of the estimated amount.

Winter Sports Meet Ends

Domei

HSINKING, January 26.—The skating events of the East Asia Athletic Meet which winds up the functions commemorating the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, will be held on February 7 and 8 at the skating rink of Kodama Park here. The skiing matches of the same athletic tournament will take place on February 20 and 21 at Nanchan Slope in Tunghua.

N. China Ups Food Output

C.P.S.

PEKING, January 22.—The North China authorities have decided on measures for the increase of foodstuffs production in areas under their jurisdiction. One of the measures is the digging of 300,000 wells, to be completed in May this year. Last year 200,000 wells were dug and other steps were taken for improving the quality of agricultural products.

Kiangsu Tax Bureaus Opened

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, January 22.—The Kiangsu Tax Bureau and the Stamp, Wine and Tobacco Tax Bureau were recently opened in the premises of the former General Tax Bureau.

X-Ray for Workers

OSLO.—As part of the anti-tuberculosis campaign launched in Norway, Premier Vidkun Quisling has sanctioned a law providing for a periodical X-ray examination of all Norwegian workers.

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Patriotic Arts Organ Formally Inaugurated

The Nippon Patriotic Arts Association was formally inaugurated at a meeting held at noon on Tuesday at the Imperial Hotel under the sponsorship of the Cultural Department of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Concrete plans for the donation of warcraft to the Navy by artists were also decided upon at the meeting.

The conference was attended by Secretary-General Fumio Goto of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, chief of the Cultural Department of the same organization, President Shimizu of the Art Academy and 25 members of the Academy including Taikwan Yokoyama, Tsuguharu Fujita, Sanzo Wada, Seibo Kitamura, Fumio Asakura, Nobuo Tsuda and Shisui Rokkaku.

Following the proposal by Mr. Kitamura that all existing art schools should be united so as to facilitate their activities, the conferees gave a unanimous approval to the plan of forming the Nippon Patriotic Arts Association. It was also decided that the association will be divided into four departments of Japanese painting, European painting, sculpture and industrial arts.

As to the plans for the Warcraft Donation Movement, 12 masters of Japanese painting will paint five pictures each during this year and donate the sums to be raised from them. The sculptors and industrial artists will contribute their works to the Navy.

Diet Sessions Due Tomorrow

(Continued from Page 1)

recess of the reconvocation of the Diet, originally scheduled on January 21, has practically recovered and he will be able to attend the Diet tomorrow, if his temperature allows him to. With this in view, the Cabinet Council yesterday gave its final approval to the draft administrative speech of the Prime Minister, on which Imperial sanction will be granted during the course of today, it is reported.

The Prime Minister's speech, it is expected, will clarify the fundamental principles of the Imperial Government on various domestic and international problems inclusive of questions regarding productivity expansion, consolidation of wartime domestic structures, administration of occupied territories and relations between this country and her allies. The speech is awaited with much interest both at home and abroad.

TANAKA VISITS BATANGAS AREA

Inspects Cotton Plantations, Lake Taal District

Domei

MANILA, January 26.—Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, inspected Batangas Province on January 25 and 26 and returned here at 5 p.m. today.

Lieutenant-General Tanaka with his party reached Calamba at 10:10 a.m. on January 25 and inspected the Philippines Central Cotton Experimental Plantation.

At 4 p.m. the same day he reached Batangas and today inspected the cotton plantations in Bauan, Kalaka and Barayan.

The area around Lake Taal which was visited by the party is the place, according to beliefs where ancient Japanese colonists such as Ukon Takayama and Joan Naito who sailed to the Philippines about 350 years ago and lived in Manila, removed due to various circumstances and were assimilated with the native inhabitants.

It is not very strange, therefore, that many of the inhabitants there have appearances quite similar to those of the Japanese people.

Mr. Maseda, a school-inspector, for example, looked so much like a Japanese that a staff officer among the visiting party mistook him for a Japanese official. It seems that Mr. Maseda is a Japanese descendant for he has old Japanese books, clothes and goods in his home and moreover, his name Maseda seems to be the corrupted form of the Japanese family name, Masuda.

Other purely Japanese names such as "Sugimoto," "Hayashi" and "Morino" can be found among the local inhabitants. The natives show resemblance to Japanese not only physiognomically but also in temperament and character. They can also master the Japanese language very swiftly.

Many of them are confident that Japanese blood runs through their veins and naturally their cooperation with the Imperial Forces is positive.

Such a trend is considered as a factor to have made the area into a model zone.

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Anglo-American Defeat Is The Key to World Peace

Nippon Times

In the Freedom of the East, Lies the Peace of the West

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INDIANS READY TO JOIN FIGHT, ASSERTS BOSE

Chairman of Independence League Reiterates Aim in Bangkok Speech

OCCASION ON FREEDOM DAY

Blasting of British Bases Leading to Downfall of Enemy Forces

Domei

BANGKOK, January 26.—In a fiery message to the Indian people throughout East Asia, Rash Behari Bose, chairman of the Indian Independence League, today, declared that the time is drawing near when the Indian people will rise in arms to free themselves from the British yoke.

In the message, which was issued to mark the 13th anniversary of the declaration of Indian independence, Mr. Bose stated that with the Japanese Air Forces blasting various strategic British bases in India, and with the British experiencing difficulties in their defense of India, Britain's domination over India is fast nearing its end.

"Nothing," he declared, "will be able to check the fall of the British Empire. He emphasized that a Japanese offensive against the Anglo-American forces in India is a guarantee that the Indians will win in their fight against Britain.

The Indian leader pointed to the struggle which the people of India are putting up to win independence from Britain. He recalled the brutal oppression which the Indians are suffering at the hands of the British, the arrests of thousands of Indian patriots including Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawahrlal Nehru and others.

"The day is not far off," he stated, "when the Indians of East Asia will join the war which will result in independence and freedom for India and its people. All the Indian people must prepare themselves for this eventuality. I state again that the day is drawing near when the Indian people will be enabled to crush Britain and liberate their mother country."

Indians in P.I. Meet

Domei

MANILA, January 26.—A gigantic rally celebrating the 13th anniversary of the Indian Declaration of Independence, was held here this morning under the auspices of the Philippine branch of the Indian Independence League.

At the start of the meeting, a representative of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines made an address urging all the Indians to rise and cooperate with Japan for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.

In the course of the rally, all attending Indians stressed the urgent necessity of gaining Indian independence as soon as possible by speedily throwing off British fetters.

Britain Faces Dilemma

Mainichi

BANGKOK, January 26.—With the movement for an India for the Indians growing in intensity, with the anti-British demonstrations raging on with undiminished fury, the British authorities in India are now torn between their reluctance to have things continue as they are and their equal reluctance to have American interference and mediation in Indian problems, reports received here reveal.

Since the Indian National Congress six months ago released the mighty tides of anti-British agitation not a single day has passed that has not seen reports of some trouble caused by the movement. Railway stations have been wrecked, police stations stormed. British guards mobbed. In a futile attempt to stem the rising waves, the British have ruthlessly imposed fines totaling 25,000,000 rupees since August 8.

That the demonstrations, the antagonism of the Indian people, are costing the British a great deal is clear from the fact that approximately 100,000 troops are needed to protect the 66,000 kilometers of railways alone. The significance of this situation is evident in General Archibald Wavell's recent statement that any effective operation against Japan is impossible so long as conditions in India remain what they are.

There is no evidence at the present time that the Indian leaders will capitulate or even compromise. It

(Continued on Page 2)

Receiving the Best of Care

The photo shows a ground crew going over one of the new fighters of the Imperial Air Force at an undisclosed base.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

PREMIER CHURCHILL MAY VISIT MOSCOW

Purpose Seen to Give Stalin Full Details of Talks With Roosevelt

Domei

BERLIN, January 25.—Among numerous interesting views being expressed in local diplomatic quarters regarding the rumored visit of Prime Minister Winston Churchill to Washington, other reports that he will hop to Moscow following his talks with President Franklin Roosevelt, in order to make a full report to Premier Josef Stalin is drawing keen attention.

These political observers pointed out that Churchill's repeated visits to Washington and Roosevelt's failure to travel to London even once is indication of the declining position of Britain today. They added that this can be further proved if the British leader should actually follow his latest pilgrimage to Washington with a trip to Moscow.

The same quarters no longer doubt the rumor that the British Prime Minister is in Washington at present to discuss methods of revitalizing the crumbling Anglo-American fronts.

They also believe that Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador to Washington, is participating in the Anglo-American discussions to present facts of recent military developments on the Eastern Front for favorable solutions.

However, it was pointed out that Soviet Russia's ominous silence is inconsistent with the outspoken Anglo-American plan to establish an international system of Government after the war. As the result, Churchill is desperately attempting to force the Soviet policy in line with those of Britain and the United States, the same quarters commented.

Informed observers were also of the opinion that the tangled situation in French North Africa and America's South American policies are possibly the principle topics of the rumored negotiations at Washington.

MEDICAL PARLEY SLATED

To Meet for Three-Days in Japanese Capital

The second Greater East Asia Medical Conference will be convened for two days, April 17 and 18 at the lecture hall of the Tokyo Imperial University with the purpose of achieving closer relationship among the nations in Greater East Asia through the medical field reports the Asahi.

The first conference was attended by some 300 delegates representing Japan, Manchoukuo, China and Mengchiang, but it is hoped that as many medical authorities as possible from French Indo-China, Thailand, Burma, Malai, the Philippines and Java will also participate in the coming conference. Formal invitations to those countries as well as to China, Manchoukuo, and Mengchiang have already been sent out. the Asahi adds.

WIRE SERVICES STARTED

Lines Between Hongkong, Six P.I. Cities Opened

Domei

HONGKONG, January 25.—Telegraphic services between Hongkong and six Philippine cities were opened today by the Government-General of Hongkong.

The six cities include Davao, Southern San Fernando, Malolcs, Catabato, Laoag and Zamboanga.

Telegraphic communications also were started between Hongkong and Menado and Macassar in the Celebes as from January 21.

KIANGSU GOVERNORS URGE GREATER WAR EFFORTS

Discuss 104 Subjects Touching On Industrial Output, Maintenance of Peace

Domei

SOOCHOW, January 26.—Marking the mounting spirit of cooperation by the provincial Governments in China with the National Government of China following its declaration of war on the United States and Britain, the Kiangsu Government here held a prefectural governors' conference this morning, it was learned here today.

Conforming to the resolute determination of the Nanking Government to prosecute the war, the attendants made an exhaustive discussion on 104 subjects concerning increase of industrial production, maintenance of peace and order, training of the public and other matters.

Addressing the prefectural governors present prior to the discussion, Li Shi-chun, Governor of Kiangsu Province, explained the significance of China's entry into the War of Greater East Asia and the details of the recent reorganization of the Nanking Government.

GIBRALTAR FULL OF SHIPS

Reknown, Furious and Other Enemy Warcraft Still in Harbor

The air traffic over Gibraltar has become considerably congested of late and in the harbor the British battleship, Reknown, the aircraft carrier, Furious, three cruisers and several destroyers have gathered, while in the vicinity, 52 anti-Axis transport ships lay at anchorage, according to a Lisbon dispatch dated January 25, to Domei, in relaying a report from La Linea, Spain.

Furthermore, the harbor is teeming with crippled naval craft and every dock is occupied by damaged war vessels. It is reported that a cruiser has been waiting for the past two weeks to find accommodation at a dock.

Missing U.S. Plane Found

The wreckage of the missing large-type United States naval transport plane that has been unaccounted for since it left Honolulu en route to San Francisco was discovered on January 24 in Blue Lake at a point northeast of Eureka, California, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

U.S. HEADQUARTERS ADMITS MORE RAIDS

Milne Bay, Port Moresby, Merauke Again Blast; Forde Warns Australians

The Anglo-American headquarters in the Southwest Pacific again announced on Tuesday morning that Japanese Air Units bombed the air base at Port Moresby on Monday night, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

Japanese bombers bombed the Milne airfield area on the night of January 24, the same headquarters announced on Tuesday morning, a January 26 Domei report from Lisbon reveals.

The Anglo-American headquarters for the Southwest Pacific announced that the Imperial Air Units bombed the harbor district of Milne Bay on January 24 and also made a night raid on Port Moresby, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

The same headquarters also announced at noon on January 25 that the Imperial Air Force attacked Merauke and dropped bombs in the city district, according to another Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

The Imperial Air Force bombed the United States positions in the Solomons area in a night raid on January 24, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei relaying a wire from Melbourne.

In the meantime, Francis M. Forde, War Minister of Australia, reported the war situation in the Southwest Pacific and issued a grave warning to the Australian public regarding their optimistic

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, January 27, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Trade Arrangement Concluded With French Indo-China

NIPPON SANGYO—An arrangement for supply by French Indo-China to Japan of rice and corn, the two major items among the commodities traded between the two countries, was concluded on January 25 and signed the same day. This took place only 40 days since the negotiations were begun in mid-December last year in accordance with the French Indo-China Trade Agreement.

Thus, with understanding reached on the principal items requiring arrangement, the rest are expected to be settled and all arrangements completed in the course of February. This is the more noteworthy in that it took more than half a year untii the final agreement could be reached in making similar arrangements for last year, so that it bespeaks a markedly positive turn in the cooperative attitude of French Indo-China toward Japan.

It must be remembered that when all the other overseas possessions of France have been divided up between the United States and Britain, French Indo-China alone remains intact and secure primarily because it is situated within the Greater East Asia Sphere being built up by Japan, a nation founded on morality. In the circumstance, it is only natural that French Indo-China should wholeheartedly cooperate with Japan in full realization that its prosperity lies in moving forward as a wing of the new order.

Since the start of the War of Greater East Asia it has been impossible for French Indo-China to have intercourse even with the home country. As a matter of fact the area with which the French colony can trade is limited to Greater East Asia with Japan as the center. This fact may be considered to determine the fundamental character of the French colony. The other day the French colony concluded an agreement under which the yen currency is to be used for the settlement of accounts with Japan. It has now reached an agreement with Japan concerning rice and corn. A further increase in trade between Japan and French Indo-China may now be looked forward to. This forging of closer ties of cooperation between Japan and French Indo-China marks a further step toward bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a conclusively successful end.

GERMAN ENVOY IS IN NAGASAKI EN ROUTE HERE

Ambassador Stahmer Stresses Increasing Necessity of Axis Cooperation

THIRD VISIT TO JAPAN

Was First Reich Diplomatic Representative to Nanking Government

Dr. Heinrich G. Stahmer, new German Ambassador to Japan, who arrived at Nagasaki on Tuesday from Shanghai en route to Tokyo, is scheduled to leave that city by train this afternoon for the capital, reports Domei. He is accompanied by Mrs. Stahmer.

In a press interview upon arrival, Dr. Stahmer stressed the increasing necessity of full cooperation among Japan, Germany and Italy for the purpose of attaining a final victory in the present war against the anti-Axis countries.

"Upon arrival in Tokyo, I am determined to do my best to strengthen the friendly ties between Japan and Germany on the basis of fundamental principles of the Italo-German-Japanese Tripartite Alliance," Ambassador Stahmer stated.

"This is the third time I visit Japan, and I always think that the scenery in Japan is unparalleled in the world," the new Ambassador said, "and I am delighted to be able to stay in Japan as German envoy in Tokyo."

Stahmer Leaves Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 25.—Dr. Heinrich G. Stahmer, newly-appointed German Ambassador to Japan, left here for his new post in Tokyo this morning.

Dr. Stahmer was the first German Ambassador to Nanking, arriving at the seat of the National Government in January 1942, following the recognition of the National Government of China by Germany, Italy and other Axis countries in Europe on August 1, 1941.

During the one year he served as German envoy in Nanking, he contributed greatly toward the strengthening of the international position of the Nanking Government and the promotion of friendly relations between Nanking and other Axis Powers in Europe.

Well versed in diplomatic relations surrounding Japan, Germany and other Axis countries and having played a pivotal role in the conclusion of the Italo-German-Japanese Tripartite Alliance, Dr. Stahmer, as successor to Major-General Eugen Ott, the outgoing German Ambassador to Tokyo, is generally regarded as the best man for the Tokyo post, which shoulders him with the gigantic task of further strengthening the Axis cooperation for the prosecution of the common war against the anti-Axis countries.

Former Japanese Internee Scores Cruel Treatment Received in U.S.

Compatriots Handcuffed, Treated Like Convicts During Internment in New York, Says Ex-Manager of Yokohama Specie Bank

With the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, the innate barbarism of the Americans and Britishers has come to be exposed for what it is from beneath the veneer of civilization and the savage treatment of innocent Japanese civilians at their mercy has been described by those who have returned on the exchange ships.

One of the evacuees, Kazuo Nishi, former New York manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, in describing his experience to the Asahi declared:

"On the day that the war broke out on December 7 at 6 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, I was dragged out of my house in a suburban district of New York with nothing but the clothes I was then wearing. An agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that is, a G-man, and a local policeman came and handcuffed me, saying: 'Come along' in a gruff tone. They made detours through the dark streets in taking me to the town court house. There they pinned a convict's number on my chest and took my photograph and finger-prints.

"The next day, I was taken to the internment camp in the harbor by ferry and squeezed into a small room with 250 other Japanese residents of New York. Ventilation was bad and food so revolting that I couldn't touch it. Many of us grew ill. We were taken to the examination room by turns and convicted without given any opportunity to put in a word in our own defense. In the severe February cold, we were transferred to Camp Upton and a month later interned at Fort Meade near Washington.

"There we lived under the constant menace of bayonets and machine-guns. We were stripped naked every day to be searched, made to do cooking and clean our room and lavatory at the point of rifles. We were all in our fifties and bore all insults with desperate patience but sometimes we could not repress our tears of pity and bitter resentment when we saw the ill beaten up.

"As the sadistic Americans pulled out the tooth of any who had any dental trouble, no one would thereafter apply for medical treatment. We had to repair our broken eyeglasses as best as we could with threads taken out of our suits. There was not a shred of pity or sympathy shown us.

"But we had had to bear even worse before the war broke out, we company and bank representatives. The American economic pressure had been more deadly than bullets. For instance, they would grant no permission to export to one Japanese company but grant it to another firm, so that the head office at home naturally would inquire what we were doing while a rival firm managed to obtain permission. This was part of their economic nerve warfare. When we were interned, we rather felt relieved from such cares.

"Just as we were about to board the exchange ships, a dozen roughnecks calling themselves customs officials but looking more like gangsters came over and confiscated all our valuables. Many had what cash they had on them as 'taxes' during their sojourn. Yes, we had our fill of real Americanism behind their mask of civilized human beings."

BATTLE INTENSIFIED ON EASTERN FRONT

Reich High Command Preparing New Positions; Gallant Stand At Stalingrad

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, January 25.—The winter battle on the Eastern Front is still increasing in intensity day after day. No other armed force in the world but the German army and the armies of Germany's allies would have been able to withstand the onslaught of the Soviet masses lasting now more than two months.

Most remarkable in this battle is the economical manner in which the German High Command is handling its reserves although it is well known that such reserves are available in abundance.

It must therefore be assumed that new fighting positions are being prepared at suitable points by intentionally shortening the front. However, the main interest is focussed on the battle of Stalingrad. It is stressed in Berlin that the battle of Stalingrad is comparable with the fight of the Greeks at the pass of Thermopylae and the heroic defense of the Alkazar by the cadets of Toledo.

Millions of soldiers are fighting all along the Eastern Front from the Arctic Sea to the Black Sea. Consequently quite a number of German troops are engaged in the fighting at Stalingrad but their number is still small compared with the masses of attacking Soviets.

The defenders of Stalingrad for many weeks have broken the incessant onslaughts of the best Soviet divisions and have inflicted losses in men and material on the Soviets to such an extent that they will be decisive for all other sectors of the Eastern Front.

The young German soldiers have already learned as boys that there is nothing greater in the world than the glory of the Fatherland. They are sacrificing their lives without looking for a compromise.

The German people and especially the German military circles are convinced that Stalingrad will be the signal for the final victory of Germany and her allies.

Ex-Argentine Consul Dies

The former Honorary Consul for Argentina, Eizo Nakamura, 61, who had been connected with the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, died of blood poisoning at his Osaka home on January 22, it was revealed on Tuesday.

F.I.C. FULLY AWARE OF MISSION IN WAR

Further Agreement on Trade Is Proof of Awakening, Says Kuriyama

Domei

SAIGON, January 25.—Shigeru Kuriyama, Secretary General of the Japanese Embassy in French Indo-China, told reporters today that the speedy establishment recently of the agreement on tariff, trade, and settlement of accounts between Japan and French Indo-China showed how much the French Indo-Chinese authorities have become awakened to the vital needs of the times.

In connection with the fact that the agreement concluded today was limited to the local export of rice and corn to Japan, the Secretary-General explained that this divisional solution of the problems was undertaken in order to speed up the negotiations.

Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux is expected to leave here for Hanoi tomorrow after conducting a tour of inspection of the Laos district while Secretary-General Kuriyama, too, will leave here for Hanoi tomorrow.

Thus, the negotiations will be resumed on about the third or fourth of next month following the arrival of Vice-Admiral Decoux and Mr. Kuriyama in Hanoi.

Secretary-General Kuriyama was most optimistic over the new negotiations and stated in his press conference, "With the conclusion of the negotiations in Hanoi, the material and spiritual bonds between Japan and French Indo-China will be further strengthened."

DEFENSE MEETING HELD

Indian Leaders Discuss Air Raid On Calcutta

The Government of India, in order to devise a counter-measure for the bombing raids by the Imperial Air Forces, has mustered state premiers, provincial governors and university presidents for an All-India Conference of National Defense Association representatives, according to an Istanbul dispatch dated January 25, to Domei, in relaying a broadcast from New Delhi.

At the conference, the conditions of India's national defense and anti-air raid measures were discussed and the confusion of the Indian Government under the flurry of the successive raids on Calcutta by the Japanese Air Units was exposed.

U.S. NO LONGER A RICH COUNTRY OF RESOURCES

Each Day of War Sees Additions to Long List of Rationed Items

INFLATION THREATENING

Food Situation Critical With Acute Shortage of Labor On the Farms

The United States that was once the most envied among the nations as possessing unlimited resources is a thing of the past. As the War develops, each day sees one or more additions to the already long list of goods which are being rationed to the people.

With a colossal budget exceeding $100,000,000,000 submitted to Congress by President Roosevelt, the menace of inflation threatens to upset the country economically. With an acute shortage of farm labor, the food situation in that country is turning from bad to worse.

Such are the adverse conditions prevailing in the United States, according to dispatches received by Domei.

A United Press reporter recently visited Chicago and adjoining districts to see for himself how things stand there at a time when a budget running into the very astronomical figure of more than $100,000,000,000 is impending before America. A dispatch by the reporter on his trip, appearing in the Svenska Pressen a leading newspaper of Finland, follows:

"I went back and forth between Kansas and Chicago by train several times. Always the dining car was filled to overflowing by soldiers in transit. One time I waited for a long time but my turn to go into the car did not come. After that experience I gave up the idea of patronizing the car.

Taxi Is Scarce

"At the end of one of the trips I wanted to hire a taxi to take me to my hotel. I had to wait for nearly an hour before I managed to take a seat in a car which I shared with other passengers.

"I arrived at my hotel and was a listener to an account of how it is getting difficult to operate a hotel, as told by the woman in charge of the hotel.

"With a look of unrest she told me that she had got her meat on only three occasions during the past three weeks.

"According to her she had been supplied with three eggs during the period. As for butter, her weekly ration was 10 grams. This she got in two lots. She got canned provisions once a week. She complained that there was no variety in the canned foodstuffs rationed to her.

"I had to send for tea, and the thing I got was the worst sort.

"The mistress of my hotel told me that it was extremely difficult to get soap, chocolates, fish, and beef. She volunteered the information that from time to time she had to go without these things for days on end.

"Sugar and coffee are to be had on tickets.

"The American Government has become aware of the seriousness of the food situation, and reports credit it with an intention of placing beef and butter under the ticket-rationing system.

"The people of America as a whole are trying to think with the Government that an immense munitions output and improved facilities for the transportation of the production of the munitions industry will be conditions for victory in the war.

On 32 Fronts

"At the moment America is fighting in the east and west on an aggregate of 32 fronts. Some of the fronts are 26,000 kilometers away from the American mainland. Three hundred truckfuls of foodstuffs are required to feed the troops on these fronts for a day. The arms which are leaving America for these fronts every day weigh 600 tons on an average.

"I am told that the gasoline which is consumed by the American forces overseas a day amounts to 400,000 liters.

"The American people are learning to take a serious view of the situation growing out of the increased activity of German submarines in the Atlantic area."

Another Domei dispatch says that the American Government is struggling to keep the purchasing power of the people within bounds.

Higher taxation and compulsory

(Continued on Page 2)

BRITISH ASSAILING U.S. GOVERNMENT

Leading Laborite Raps State Department; Times Also Shows Displeasure

Although the United States and Britain are allies their feelings and outlook still are not united and in the press can be seen a considerable difference of opinion, according to a January 25 Domei dispatch from Lisbon.

In Britain there has recently been much criticism directed against the American government, says the dispatch.

In the New Republic Jonnie Lee, leading British laborite and former wife of Secretary of Labor Ernest Bevin, bitingly declared, "What is American diplomacy doing? We British dislike Darlan. We also dislike Franco. And we especially dislike the killing of worthy men in order to make a new Europe as desired by the American State Department."

The Manchester Guardian in a two-day editorial asserted, "The American government is carrying on the war with serious determination. But discussions on war aims are still going on. These arguments embody absolutely no high ideals and in recent days the evil head of Isolationism has reared its head around Vice-President Wallace."

Accusing the American Senate with having butchered the Versailles Treaty, the London Times said, "Of American opinion, only the declarations of those who firmly believe that it will be necessary for the various nations to maintain cooperation after the war are sent out to foreign nations. That these declarations are made by leading men does not necessarily mean that these represent American public opinion. Those in Washington who butchered the Versailles Treaty were not those who were well known in foreign lands. Whether America will cooperate with the various nations after the war will be determined by whether or not America's policies coincide with those of its people."

U.S. No Longer A Rich Country Of Resources

(Continued From Page 1)

savings are the chief means by which the American authorities hope to check the growing tendency toward inflation.

They also are directing a measure of attention to the question of what is to be done in order to insure that there will be a smooth distribution of materials.

Time in its issue on January 11 has an article in which the writer points out that there is the danger of a vicious inflation developing in America as increased expenditures on the war are made. The article in part says:

"The signs of another inflation have been in evidence in America since the start of the year. The price index number for a week from December 20 last year to 26 is the highest on record since May last year. All goods have gone up 20 per cent, excepting meat and other foodstuffs, whose rate of increase is only 2 per cent. Naturally the farmers are eager to get the Government to agree to increases in prices of farm products.

People Speculating

"The people as a whole are unable to decide what goods they will have to get, and many of them are thinking of investing in shares. The stock brokers report an increase in the number of their clients. The consensus in Wall Street is that before the year is out the stock and securities brokers will have more buying orders on hand than they will be able to transact. The prospective orders will for the most part be from munitions workers who are earning more than they have no means of spending except in speculation.

"The following four points are stressed in Wall Street:

"1. The brokers are in a position to fill orders for ordinary shares, however large they may be.

"2. The brokers will not find themselves in need of funds.

"3. The phenomena which are occurring in Wall Street today are such as are usually in evidence when inflation starts.

"4. The proposed rates on corporation tax are expected to be lower than the rates on individual income tax."

The authorities of the American Government are getting alarmed over the condition of the rural districts in the country, according to Domei dispatches.

The chief cause of their worry is the shortage of farm labor, for which there is no immediate prospect of relief.

The farm situation was the principal subject which was discussed by Paul McNutt, chairman of the Man-Power Commission, and Claude R. Wickard, Chairman of the Food Supply Board, in their joint conference with representatives of the press on January 25, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

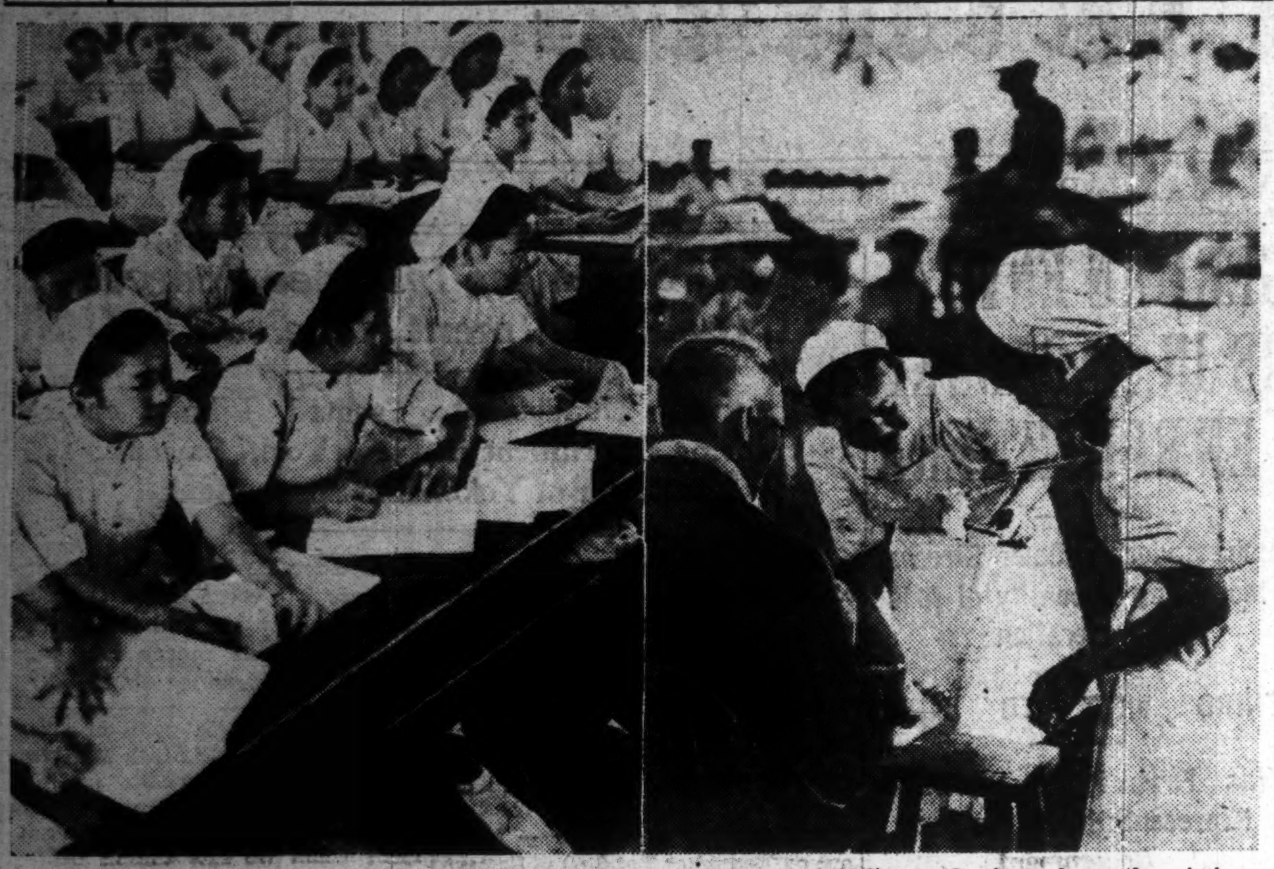
Both officials by turns stressed the following points:

1. In America today there are 3,500,000 people who are employed on projects which have no relation with the American war effort. It is absolutely necessary to arrange for these people to be in the rural districts, doing farm work in the farming season this year.

2. The food situation in America is going from bad to worse. The country is sure to have to face a real crisis if farmers of the nation are not made to have enough hands this summer. As in December last year, there are 8,900,000 persons employed on the farms in America. It is necessary to get 3,100,000 more employed if America is to make its food program for the current year a success.

3. The War Man-Power Commission has taken steps for the Department of Agriculture to have power to requisition man-power for employment on the farms.

Another Phase of New Burma



One of the many inspiring sights in the reborn Burma since the British were ousted by the Imperial Forces is that of the white clad Burmese nurses, trained by medical officers of the Japanese Army, administering to their people's needs. At the present time, they are assisting the Japanese Army's mobile clinic in attending to innocent Burmese and Indians who have been the victims of ruthless blind bombing by enemy planes. The photos show, on right, two of the Burmese nurses, who have grown to be just as efficient as nurses sent from Japan, giving treatment on the streets, and on left, a class of Burmese nurses listening intently to a lecture.
(Passed by the War Ministry)

Indians Ready To Join Fight, Asserts Bose

(Continued from Page 1)

is disclosed that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, one of the prominent leaders of the Indian National Congress, recently flatly rejected an offer for reconciliation made by the Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Ironically enough, the Viceroy's offer was made in a personal visit to Pandit Nehru's prison.

Britain is intensely worried over the fact that the few Indians who have hitherto been more or less pro-British are now becoming pro-American in their leanings. The reason for this worry is obvious. Britain does not want the United States to "mediate" and replace Britain's position in India. There is no doubt that Britain fears American imperialism. On the other hand, the situation in India has developed to a point where Britain finds it difficult to handle things by itself. Hence the dilemma.

Adding to the worries of the British authorities is the drastic drop in industrial and agricultural production figures. Coal, which is needed to run local industries, dropped 10,000,000 tons in output over the previous fiscal year. The shortage of coal is made even more acute by the stoppage of petroleum imports from the East Indies.

Rice production last year reached a total of 26,000,000 tons, a drop of 7,000,000 tons over the previous year. Tea output dropped by 7,000,000 pounds; raw cotton production tumbled to 500,000 bales below the previous year, while sugar production dropped by 100,000 pounds.

Although these decreases are partially due to unfavorable weather conditions and other natural causes the chief reason is the sabotage by the Indian workers. There is every indication that production will continue to fall unless the British reconsider their stand completely.

Thai Catholics Active

VATICAN CITY.—That the Catholic mission in Thailand is continuing its work peacefully, is indicated by a telegram received at the Vatican from the Apostolic vicar and inspector of the Salesian Order in Bangkok. This message states that all male and female members of the Order are enjoying the best of health and that the monks go about their work unhampered in the rural districts of Thailand.

PLANS NEW RADIO STATION

Slated in Shonan to Fight Enemy Propaganda

In order to counteract the vicious radio propaganda of the enemy, the Japanese military authorities in Shonan are establishing a powerful radio broadcasting station early this spring in the Cathay Building, a famous skyscraper situated in the heart of Shonan, reports a correspondent of the Mainichi.

Meanwhile, all necessary preparations are being speedily made with Michimoto Takarada, former director of the Nagoya Broadcasting Station, having already been appointed director of the new station in Shonan, and Sansei Kawanishi, noted announcer, who broadcast the Olympic Games at Berlin, named chief of the broadcasting department.

The Cathay Building, which is 15 stories high, was first built as a hotel in September 1940 by a millionaire Malaian at an enormous cost of $8,000,000. Upon the outbreak of the second European War, the building was confiscated by the British authorities and until up to the reduction of Singapore by the Imperial Forces, it was the headquarters of the British Far Eastern Information Board while the roof was used as an anti-raid lookout post.

DEATH CLAIMS IWAMURA

Acted as Interpreter for Manchou Emperor, President Wang

Shigeyoshi Iwamura, who acted as Chinese interpreter for His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo and President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, at the time of the Court functions during the sojourn of these distinguished visitors in Japan, died of cerebral apoplexy at his Azabu home on January 22. The late Mr. Iwamura was 70 years old.

He used to be the first secretary of the Japanese Legation in Peking. Last rites will be held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall on Friday.

U.S. Headquarters Admits More Raids

(Continued From Page 1)

attitude in the current war in a radio address from the Canberra station, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

War Minister Forde declared that the Japanese Forces have the advantage of superior equipment, high morale and high military discipline. The Australian people must not harbor optimism concerning the war situation, he warned.

Herbert V. Evatt, Minister of External Affairs, also in a radio address, cautioned the Australian people to refrain from unnecessary gossip on military affairs which might create serious obstacles in national defense, it is reported.

Yokohama Indians Celebrate

More than 60 leading Indian residents in Yokohama renewed their determination to fight for Indian independence at a meeting held in the port city on Tuesday to commemorate the 14th anniversary of the Indian Independence Day, stated Domei. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Yokohama Branch of the Indian Independence League.

RETIRED ARMY CAPTAIN EAGER TO JOIN SERVICE

Watanabe, 61, Veteran of Russo-Japanese War, Sends in Application to War Minister

The presence of a dignified looking elderly man among the boy applicants at the physical examination for Army pilots conducted at the Aoyama Kaikan on January 23 attracted the curiosity of all those present, reports the Asahi.

The man was Haruo Watanabe, 61, a retired captain who once served in the Army as a member of the Third Unit during the Russo-Japanese War and who is the son of the late Major-General Naka Watanabe, a pioneer Army man.

With the medical certificate qualifying him to serve in the Army, he sent in his application to the War Minister.

Captain Watanabe stated: "Age does not really matter when one is physically fit, and should not hinder the service of one determined to serve the nation. Since none of my three sons have been called to the colors, I have decided to take the lead in offering my service, unable to wait any longer."

Saigon Chinese for Wang

C.P.S.

SAIGON, January 25.—Chinese residents here recently held the first joint Sino-Japanese fraternity meeting with members of the Japanese community to render whole-hearted support to the Nanking Government. A representative of the Japanese Embassy in Saigon was present at the function.

Sardines Abound Tejo

LISBON.—Portuguese tinned-fish factories are working overtime as a result of the unusually large catches of sardines outside the mouth of the Tejo. The entire Portuguese fishing fleet is at present busily engaged in the area.

Spanish Mining Cutput

MADRID.—The production of Spanish mines now totals 900,000,000 pesetas annually, well-informed quarters stated here. This sum represents the value of 20,000,000 tons of various kinds of ore, the output of which necessitates 250,000 horsepower of energy and the work of approximately 100,000 men.

DISPATCH OF TROOPS PLANNED BY S. AFRICA

Parliament Demands Soldiers Be Sent Overseas But Strong Opposition Seen

Mainichi

ZURICH, January 25.—With Britain working feverishly to involve the Union of South Africa more deeply in the war, a report from London to the Neue Zuercher Zeitung discloses that the Cabinet of the Union of South Africa is expected to demand its Parliament to allow South African troops to be sent outside the African continent. Neutral observers believe that there will be violent opposition to this plan but in spite of that it is generally believed that the Government will be given the right.

Until the present, the Union of South Africa has been stubbornly refusing to aid Britain in its war. In that part of the British Empire, there is no compulsory military service nor a full industrial mobilization. Weapons, armored cars, explosives and other war supplies are, of course, produced but not in amounts required by Britain.

Thus viewed from any angle, observers lean strongly to the opinion that the Union of South Africa's participation in the war will be highly limited. An outstanding reason for this condition there is the fierce opposition of the Boers against cooperation with Britain and against Premier General Jan Christian Smuts, concurrently holding the posts of Foreign Minister and Defense Minister. As a reporter of the Times, London, wrote recently, the Union of South Africa is a disunited nation, completely different from Australia, Canada and New Zealand, and is made up of citizens, who cannot agree on military service and who do not want to sacrifice anything for war.

The opposition aims at breaking down Smuts' position. The reasons given for opposing the sending of South African troops overseas are that it will increase the danger of the people leaning toward communism, that Germany's policies are a natural requirement for a sphere necessary for living, and that British flattery is nothing other than an attempt to force South Africa to accept Britain's mounting unjust demands. The Times' reporter also declared that it would not be right to check South Africa's gold mining industry because that would give the people a chance to refuse cooperation with the anti-Axis nations.

The same reporter further asserted, "The Smuts Government will in the very near future face a severe crisis. Thus, it will have to seek the support of the Labor Party and carry out a large-scale social reform. The Smuts Government stands on labor support. Smuts must also accept the people's long standing demand that they be allowed to send better representatives to Parliament and also accept the labor's demand for union rights. It is believed, however, that there is severe opposition to these demands."

Synthetic Blood Invented

BERLIN.—Years of painstaking research work in the production of synthetic blood by the German medical scientist Professor Dr. Lampert has resulted in the discovery of a serum, which can now be employed on a large scale without fear of any ill effects. The new product is now obtainable in liquid or in dry form. It has already been used on the Eastern Front and saved the lives of thousands of soldiers.

Anhwei Body Expands

C.P.S.

PENGPU, January 26.—The Anhwei Elementary Educational Association, which was formerly established over two months ago will organize its branches in various districts in the future. Fengyang is the first district which has established a branch of this association. Other districts will follow suit shortly.

Dutch Subject Japanese Internees To Grim Tortures Of 'Living Hell'

Petty Persecution of Nippon Nationals Began Even Prior to War's Outbreak; Conditions of Camp Intolerable, Says East Indies Pioneer

New facts of brutal Dutch treatment of Japanese residents in Java at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia were revealed in the January 25 issue of the Tokyo Shimbun by Masao Saito, who spent nearly 20 years in Djakarta as the publisher of the East Indies Daily News.

The article disclosed that the Dutch police lost little time in arresting all Japanese nationals throughout the East Indies on the historic morning of December 8. At Bandoeng about 150 persons were roused from their beds, in the early morning, by gruff police officers who forced their way into the Japanese homes with drawn revolvers.

Even before the beginning of hostilities, the Dutch officials were openly charging vicious charges against the Japanese so there is little wonder why they resorted to abusive tactics both cruel and petty after the conflict began, Mr. Saito asserted.

Recalling the forced exodus of Japanese residents from Djakarta, Mr. Saito declared that they were bundled off to internment camp in Soekaboemi like prisoners of war. Reaching Soekaboemi at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the Japanese evacuees were huddled into seven motor trucks and driven to their detention camp on Mt. Gede, he continued.

Internment Camp Miserable

There the Japanese found a model camp of inconvenience and uncivilized surroundings containing miserable little huts which was to be the victims' abode for how long no one know at that time.

The Dutch officials provided the internees with a few essentials for housekeeping and these consisted of straw mats and mosquito nets in the main, Mr. Saito said.

Three days later, on December 11, the party was transferred to a new campsite 60 kilometers from Bandoeng. The surrounding scenery was marred by triple rows of barbed wire fences and orders were that anyone approaching within three meters of the menacing fences would be shot instantly.

On January 9, the travel weary Japanese were again ordered to move aboard the Dutch transport "Krammer," which the internees dubbed a "hell-ship."

Voyage Living Hell

Indeed, Mr. Saito explains, this ocean voyage was a living hell as the narrow hatch in which the suffering human cargo was crammed, had little access to fresh air. He added that the stench of the foul air with which the poor victims fed their tortured lungs must be left to the imagination.

Due to this utter lack of sanitation and the added misery of meager, unnourishing rations, Japanese passengers were afflicted by dysentery. Naturally, no medical care was afforded and the victims suffered a living death until their blessed end.

The physical torture and mental agony continued for 21 days when the ominous "Krammer" slid into Adelaide harbor, on the southern coast of Australia. From here the Japanese party entrained for a military camp 120 miles north of the port city.

2,000 in Camps

Mr. Saito declared that Japanese residents of Australia were interned in the vicinity of Melbourne and and also at a point 200 kilometers from Sydney. He surmised that approximately 1,000 persons were detained in each camp.

Revealing that although the Adelaide camp was virtually in a desert region, Mr. Saito pointed out that the internees suceeded in planting a few grains which they gathered from the camp's kitchen floors. Of course, even elementary medical facilities were lacking so approximately 200 ailing victims were left to shift for themselves each week.

In the late afternoon of August 14, the internees were given sudden orders to assemble in the camp grounds. There the grim faced assembly was told that 250 persons had been selected to be returned to Japan on a diplomatic exchange ship.

The following day, the chosen 250 left camp amidst the warm sendoff of the disappointed but hopeful and courageous 1,750 remaining persons, Mr. Saito revealed.

Warns Chinese Officials

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, January 25.—A circular order has been issued by the Shanghai Special Municipal Government to the various bureaux under its jurisdiction, urging all staff-members to discharge their duties with a greater sense of responsibility, to refrain from indulging in extravagance and luxuries, and to exercise self-restraint during these hard times. Severe punishment will be meted out to those disregarding the order.

New Dam in Spain

MURCIA.—A new dam which is to hold 7,000,000 cubic meters of water is now under construction in the Argos valley, it was disclosed here. The wall of the dam will measure 28 meters high and 300 meters wide.

Italy Bans U.S. Movies

The Italian Government has banned the exhibition of American moving pictures in Italy after January 15, according to a Rome dispatch to Domei.

P. I. INDUSTRIALISTS PLAN TO UP SPINNING FACILITIES

Spindles and Weaving Machines To Be Transferred From Japan This Year

Domei

MANILA, January 24.—With surplus equipment available as a result of reorganization of the cotton spinning industry in Japan Proper and with satisfactory results expected of the raw cotton production increase program in the Philippines, Philippine-Japanese industrialists have formulated a cotton spinning facilities increase plan.

At present there are approximately 20,030 spindles and 1,000 weaving machines in the Philippines. The contemplated program calls for transfer from Japan during this year of 25,000 cotton spinning spindles, 25,000 ramie spinning spindles and 10,000 weaving machines, with the goal set at a total of 100,000 spindles to handle the increased cotton and ramie output. The increase in spinning facilities will parallel the increase in the production of raw cotton and ramie.

The cotton spinning and weaving industries in the Philippines will be entrusted to an organ to be established shortly by Japanese industrialists owning necessary spinning facilities in the Philippines and by Japanese industrialists engaging in cotton growing. In line with the arrival of Japanese connected with the cotton industry, the shifting of necessary facilities will be effected.

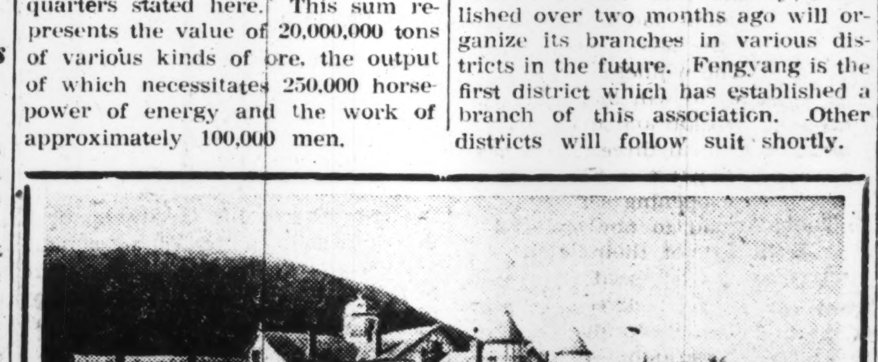
IMITATOR OF BIRD CALLS HERE FROM MANCHOUKUO

Young Shimizu Comes to Give Prime Minister Tojo Moment's Respite

Hailing all the way from Mutanchiang, Manchoukuo, the boy imitator of bird calls, Kinjiro Shimizu, 16, arrived in Tokyo, to give Prime Minister Hideki Tojo a moment's respite from his duties as the nation's leader in the War of Greater East Asia, reports Domei.

From early childhood, young Shimizu used to wander into the woods to listen to the cries of the different species of the feathered kingdom and soon learned to imitate them very cleverly. Whenever the boy gave his bird calls, nightingales, tits, Japanese silver-eyes, kites, and other birds would all flock around him.

Taking advantage of the present trip to Tokyo, young Shimizu will match his skill with Suekichi Tanaka, 38, noted birdman, residing in Nozawa-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, who has studied the secret of bird calls for 15 years, under the late bird caller of Tokyo, Heitaro Takada, at a contest, to be held in the middle of May at Prime Minister Tojo's residence, when the convalescing soldiers in the Okura-bunin of the Tokyo Setagaya Army Hospital will be invited.



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Chorus by SHINSEI Chorus Groupe
Koto Orchestra by MIYAGI Koto Orchestra
Piano Accompaniment by JIRO AKAMATSU
Program
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b) "Ochiba-no-Odori" (Dancing of the Fallen Leaves)
2. Koto and Soprano Solo:
"Chidori-no-Kyoku" (Melody of the Plover, Nipponese Classic)
3. Koto and Soprano Solo:
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c) Wagtail d) Cradle Song
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MANCHOUKUO PLAYS VITAL ROLE IN WAR

Northern State Makes Remarkable Progress Since Founding; Development Sound

The vital role played by Manchoukuo in the War of Greater East Asia and in the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is outlined in a special report sent to the Tokyo Mainichi by its bureau chief in Hsinking.

Geographically Manchoukuo is a massive buffer state between Chosen and China and is a component factor in a mutual defense system with Japan, who also looks to it as a source of food and supply in the present war. However, the Mainichi correspondent points out that this new state has had more than a passive part to undertake since the outbreak of the China Affair. His report follows:

"When Japan declared war against the United States, Britain, Manchoukuo simultaneously declared its intentions to link its future with the Japanese Empire, and the wheels of its industries were geared at the same tempo as those in wartime Japan.

"At the time of its birth Manchoukuo threw open its doors to the world and sought foreign capital, resources and labor, but from the very beginning of the rise of this new nation the anti-Japanese attitude of the United States resulted in the forced closing of these doors. America's arbitrary position can be found in the fact that the development of Manchoukuo would have resulted to the great benefit of Japan, and the United States was determined to obstruct any movement which might result in any such profit for Japan.

Overcame Problems

"With the expected flow of resources not available from America, the builders of Manchoukuo turned towards Germany, but it was not long before the German-Soviet War eliminated this source. The continuation of the China Affair prevented an extensive flow of capital and resources from Japan, and even the tremendous number of North Chinese immigrants, who numbered 1,500,000 in 1940, dropped considerably in 1941. Great anxiety arose with the sudden increase of problems coming up to hinder the growth of the economic institutions of Manchoukuo.

"The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia made it wholly impossible to rely any longer upon foreign support in the development of Manchoukuo, and it was at last faced with the final measure of mobilizing all its national strength to overcome its difficulties.

"Yet, knowing that her status and situation were closely bound to the war in which Japan was engaged Manchoukuo did not for a moment forget the need of contributing as much as possible to the former's war efforts. This was the difficult, problem-filled path over which Manchoukuo, scarcely 10 years old, had to pass, it has valiantly undertaken to fulfil the responsibilities imposed on it.

"In its determination to meet and overcome all difficulties by its own power, Manchoukuo reorganized every phase of its national policy under a wartime structure. Its second Five-Year Plan, which began in 1937, was formulated to harmonize with Japan's war program and was conceived to conform to the new circumstances.

Primary Industries Boosted

"The greatest emphasis was of course concentrated on the development of the primary industries. These from the first required tremendous amounts of capital and machinery as compared to the needs of the manufacturing and processing industry, but by avoiding all the pitfalls and burdensome costs which invariably arise under a free capitalistic system Manchoukuo has established a sound economic control which has enabled her to avert these difficulties.

"New impetus was given to the iron and coal industries of Manchoukuo, while new blast furnaces and smelters have been constructed to handle the increased output. Great dams with tremendous electricity generating capacities have been planned, constructed or are being constructed to give Manchoukuo added basis for the rapid development of her resources.

"As one of the richest food producing areas in Greater East Asia, Manchoukuo is concentrating a great share of the country's efforts on maintaining the maximum output of foodstuffs, and its record in contributing to Japan's wartime needs is indeed magnificent.

Reorganization Made

"Following an exhaustive investigation of the country's agricultural organs, their reorganization was undertaken. Virgin land was opened to extensive cultivation; arrangements were made for the distribution of the best-grade fertilizer and seed; precautions were taken against crop loss by insect or disease; and with the increased emphasis upon the use of agricultural machineries and the change-over to large-scaled operations a tremendous increase in food production was made possible.

"It is no longer possible to depend upon the flow of labor from North China to supply the manpower to meet the wartime program, so Manchoukuo is meeting this problem by utilizing the efforts of innumerable volunteer labor corps which contribute their time and work in all phases of industrial and productive enterprises. A supplement to this is the immigrants who come to Manchoukuo from the war-devastated areas of North, Central and South China as well as from the Southern Regions to provide further manpower to build up Manchoukuo's economic institutions.

"The nation's financial structure was quickly adapted to the wartime conditions, and a huge savings campaign has been undertaken successfully throughout the country. In conjunction with this was a reorganization in the Manchoukuoan Cabinet with the exception of Premier Chang Ching-hui, and added vigor and strength were injected into the public efforts towards unity in the readjustment of the people and of the nation's resources in the struggle for final victory.

"One must not thoughtlessly and carelessly draw any contrasts in the circumstances to the north and to the south. It appears that the greater mass of the Japanese people is concentrating its attention to the south rather than to the north as formerly, and it was probably to reawaken the national consciousness as to the importance of Japan's north that the Cabinet in its session in October 22, 1942, passed a bill relating to the development of Manchoukuo through the fiscal year of 1943 as a preferential government policy.

"The attitude of the people in so looking towards the Southern Regions and more or less forgetting about the north is not unreasonable, for a greater portion of the Japanese people has unconsciously acquired a sense of reassurance and security regarding the areas to the north.

"A reason for such a sense of security is quite probably the alert watch and silent vigil of the Kwantung Army guarding the northern borders of Manchoukuo, while another is the sound development of Manchoukuo herself during the past 10 years, so that the people of Japan are all concentrating their interest and attention to the newly-acquired regions of the southwest Pacific."

RICHES LIE IN THE DEEP BLUE NORTHERN WATERS

Japan's Sturdy Fishermen Have Taken Treasures Out of the Depths of the Seas Around Karafuto, Kamchatka and Chishima for 200 Years

THROUGH the thick walls of impenetrable fog which provide convenient cover for lurking enemy submarines, Japan's fishermen in the northern seas sally forth daily in weather-beaten, ice-covered craft to keep the nation's dinner tables continually supplied with sea food.

Japan's fishery endeavors in the northern waters dates back to 200 years ago when the lord of Matsumae Clan opened up the finny preserves of Karafuto. Since then, tons of pisces have been lifted out of their natural abode by nets and hooks. Science has also been mobilized to equip fishing craft with sure-catch devices.

The bulk of the seasonal haul in the northern waters comprise finny tribes of all types and stripes, salmon, sea trout, herring, cod, squid, flounder, halibut, shark, sea otter seals and other aquatic products like crab, clams and sea plants, according to the Nihon Sangyo Keizai.

Pre-War Exports Large

Salmon and sea trout, the dominant members of the piscatorial race in the icy northern waters, were canned and exported to Europe and America before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Their sale provided a plentiful source of foreign exchange necessary in conducting international trade. About 90 per cent of the salmon which leaped over the tariff walls of foreign countries to land in the kitchens of America and Europe came mainly from the cold waters surrounding the Chishima Islands.

Floating crab canneries which operate off the east coast of Kamchatka form one outstanding contribution to the development of the fishing industry. These canneries produced as many as 253,000 cases of canned crab in 1938 while on the western coast of Kamchatka, more than 18,055, 114 crustaceans were taken out of the water and packed into tin cans with flashing red labels. The prosperity of this branch of the fishing industry reached its peak in 1929 and 1930. There are indications now that the crab canneries will once again become the premier fishing industry of Japan.

Herring, which frequents moderate depths of the ocean in great schools, maintains its abode in cold waters between north latitude 40 to 70 degrees. It was the herring which was principally instrumental in developing the pioneer industries of Hokkaido and Karafuto.

For industrial purposes, herring is singled out from among the fish in the northern seas for use as fertilizer. As the herring fishing season falls in April and May, the rising temperature during that period necessitates quick disposal of the catch so that the greater portion of the herring is put through a crusher. The oil obtained during the process is used for cooking or for other chemical purposes.

The lubbering seals of the north also provide a lucrative source of hide, fur and oil. On a small island off the North Chitoko Peninsula in Karafuto which is their rookery, 40,000 seals come annually to mate. The breeding grounds are boulder-strewn beaches or rocky hill slopes near the shore. On these the she-seals congregate in close-set masses. To maintain peace at the rookeries, the terms of the Seal Protection Treaty provide that the bulls may be killed when they are four or five years old.

The number of fur-seals which caper in the waters of the north has been estimated at around 3,000,000 to 4,000,000. Japan's notice of the abrogation of the treaty, was therefore a natural procedure in face of the enormous increase in the seal population.

These finny tribes in the northern seas thus assure Japan of an ample supply of foodstuffs for the duration of the war. With dauntless fishermen daily venturing out in the whipping, icy wind, and always coming back with their holds glutted with fishes, the Japanese people will never have to face the food shortages now being experienced in some enemy countries, the paper concludes.

Despite the dark menace of submarines, despite the thunder of guns, the tight tension of war, the bronzed, capable fishermen of Japan are still at their posts, still sweeping the seas of the fog-bound north for food for the people at home and abroad. Mountains of cod, salmon, herring, sea trout, halibut and shark, tons of crab, clams and sea plants, and a vast number of fur-bearing seals and sea otters are being claimed by the men who make their living by the sea. It is thrilling, vital work, the kind of work that has made Japan a great nation, the greatest sea-faring nation in the world.

BADMINTON TOURNEY STARTED AT Y.C.A.C.

Favorites Make Good Showing In First Matches Played On Sunday

The annual spring Badminton tournaments of the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club got under way over the weekend, and a number of closely contested matches were played off.

Although most of the results were as predicted, two upsets occurred in the men's handicap doubles. The three-man singles championship matches were played off on Sunday and all the favorites came through with flying colors. J. Planas defeated veteran A. Boixo in straight sets by the scores of 15/1 and 15/3. He had little difficulty in winning as his opponent could not cope with his hard smashing and accurate drop shots.

Harriss Beats Eastlake

Harriss, the second seeded player in the tournament also had an easy time in disposing of F. Eastlake in the straight sets by the scores of 15/6 and 15/4. J. Boixo, who was the third seeded player, met with tough opposition from Weiss who carried him to the full three sets.

The first set was bitterly contested and Boixo managed to run out by the close score of 15/12. In the second set, however, Weiss turned the tables by ekeing out a 15/3 win, but Boixo came back strong in the third and final frame to take it by a 15/9 score.

Only one event in the men's doubles championship was played off when the Eastlake brothers took the measure of da Silva and Dentici by the scores of 21/8 and 21/9. The game was featured by the excellent play of E. Eastlake who was easily the most outstanding player on the floor.

In the men's handicap doubles E. Eymard and Kaufmann defeated the da Silva's, father and son combination, in three sets by the scores of 21/11, 17/21 and 21/11. D. Dentici and I. Rasmussen pulled an upset when they eliminated Harriss and Bielous 21/13, 19/21 and 21/9. The loser's who were favored to win could not click, with the result that they dropped the first set easily. They showed flashes of brilliancy in the second set and came up from behind to take it 21/19 but they collapsed badly in the final frame to lose it by 21/9.

Da Silva Nets Match

In the men's singles handicap, R. da Silva defeated Weiss by the scores of 11/15, 15/9 and 15/1, while Harriss won from Rasmussen in two straight sets, 15/6 and 15/5. Weiss, who was favored to win his match, started off strong to take the first set, but the pace told on him with the result that the younger Da Silva annexed the next two sets without any difficulty. Rasmussen played a hard game but was unable to make an impression on Harriss who had too much experience for him.

In the ladies' singles handicap Miss Prohaska proved to be too good for Miss M. Andreis with the result that the former won in two straight sets by the scores of 15/10 and 15/8. Mrs. Mariani defeated Miss Ishigooka 15/5 and 15/7 to advance into the second round of the handicap singles. As in the previous game, the winner had too much experience and her placing eventually gave her the victory.

In the mixed doubles championship, the Miss Eymard and Weiss combination had a hard time in defeating the Miss Andreis and Boixo pair. The winner's who were strong favorites to win met with unexpected opposition and they were extended to the full three sets. With young Boixo playing a flashy game they took the opening set 21/18 but they finally had to bow to the superior team-work of their opponents. Miss Albeck, No. 1 seeded player in the ladies' section lived up to her reputation by eliminating Miss Prohaska in straight sets by the scores of 15/8 and 15/3.

The results follow:

Men's Handicap Doubles: E. Eymard and Kaufmann beat E. and R. da Silva 21-11, 17-21, 21-11. Dentici and Rasmussen beat Bielous and Harriss 21-13, 19-21, 21-11.

Men's Championship Doubles: E. and F. Eastlake beat da Silva and Dentici 21-8 and 21-9.

Men's Championship Singles: J. Boixo beat Weiss 15-12, 13-15, 15-9. J. Planas beat A. Boixo 15-1 and 15-3. Harriss beat F. Eastlake 15-6 and 15-4.

Men's Handicap Singles: R. da Silva beat Weiss 11-15, 15-9 and 15-1. Harriss beat Rasmussen 15-6 and 15-5.

Ladies' Handicap Singles: Miss Prohaska beat Miss M. Andreis 15-10, 15-8. Mrs. Mariani beat Miss Ishigooka 15-5 and 15-7. Miss C. Eymard won W.O. Miss N. Koslovsky. Miss Marie Andreis won W.O. Miss T. Koslovsky.

Ladies' Handicap Doubles: Mrs. Kawaguchi and Miss M. Andreis won W.O. from Miss T. and N. Koslovsky.

Mixed Championship Doubles: Miss C. Eymard and Weiss beat Miss M. Andreis and Boixo 18-21, 21-16 and 21-9.

Ladies' Championship Singles: Miss Albeck beat Miss Prohaska 15-8 and 15-3.

BRITISH INHUMANITY IN INDIA DESCRIBED

Former Asahi Scribe in Singapore Attacks Treatment Given to Japanese

"Although the Anglo-Saxons talk much about such high-sounding words as justice and chivalry, they have beastly characteristics in them and this sinister trait has been exposed in many cases since the start of the War of Greater East Asia. The very inhuman treatment accorded to Japanese internees by the British officials in the concentration camp in New Delhi is still fresh in my memory and will never be forgotten."

So writes former Asahi correspondent Jun Ninomiya, in Singapore who was detained in New Delhi for eight months and returned home at the end of last year, in an article which appeared in the Asahi Tuesday.

Sent to Calcutta

"Cognizant that Singapore was no more safe before the terrific onrush of the Japanese Forces driving down the Malay Peninsula," Mr. Ninomiya continues, "the British authorities in Malaya sent 2,000 male Japanese who had been detained in the Changhi Prison to Calcutta on January 6 last year. We, internees, reached Calcutta after two weeks' voyage.

"During our voyage we were fed with curried rice only day after day. In the course of the three-day railway trip from Calcutta to New Delhi, we were served with terrible food cooked by Indian coolies.

"The climate in New Delhi in January, and February was torturing, the temperature registering at two degrees below zero every morning. As the blankets supplied by the British authorities were Indian blankets which are like jute clothes, we were unable to have a sound sleep for many consecutive nights.

Sees Pathetic Scenes

"Towards the end of January, a large group of women and children reached the camp from Malaya. Late at a certain night, trucks and half-broken buses carrying the internees arrived at the camp. From these vehicles came down old women with their bodies covered with blankets and shivering from cold. Many children were without shoes and infants were crying.

"As a member of the committee, I greeted the new-comers outside the camp quarters and helped the infants to get off the trucks. I found the infants miserably wet half through the body. During the inconvenient three-day trip, their mothers could not afford to change their babies' underwear. As a matter of fact, the majority of them carried no spare swaddling clothes.

"Some of the old women clung to me, a perfect stranger, and wept bitterly, while the children, who had become nervous and apprehensive after many days of ill-treatment were frightened even at the sight of their fellow countrymen and tried to flee. The whole scene was so miserable that even the British chief of the concentration camp turned away his face.

"I was driven to indignation by the inhuman act of the Britishers, who, while boasting their chivalry and civilization dared to detain the innocent and harmless old women and infants in that camp. I even thought that they were intending to kill the Japanese with indirect means."

YAMAMOTO HAILS GERMANS

Colonel Toshi Yamamoto, military attache to the Japanese Embassy in Berlin, arrived at Shimonoseki on Monday after a 47 day trip from Berlin by way of Turkey, and Soviet Union, stated Domei.

Colonel Yamamoto, who has been abroad for four years, said that the German people are completely united in their determination to push the war until Germany's enemies are crushed.

The military attache noted that Germany is paying great attention to the matter of juvenile education with special stress laid on the practical education of the younger German generation.

Kreutzer Concert Postponed

Owing to the illness of Professor Leonid Kreutzer, the fifth Kreutzer concert, which was scheduled on January 25 has been postponed to February 22 and tickets issued for the January 25 performance will be accepted at next month's concert. The program remains unchanged.

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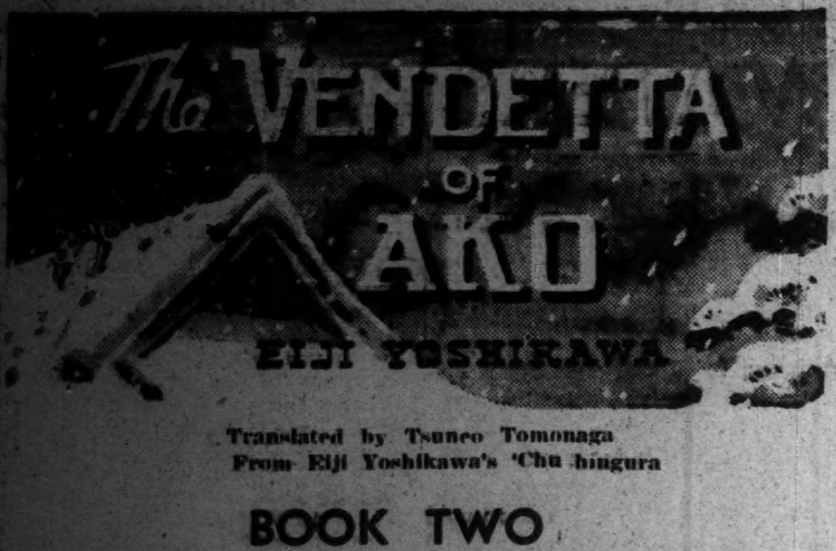

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chu-shingura

BOOK TWO

Chapter I — **The Angler**

Ikkaku Shimizu was a samurai bold
With an arm of steel and a heart of gold;
Yet to his mother he was still a boy,
Wild, impatient, but a source of joy.

On the bank of the Kirara river sat a burly samurai, his blue, shaven chin resting on the palm of one hand, whilst the other hand held a long fishing-rod. His eyes were fixed abstractedly on the water, as though, in spite of his angling tool, the thought of fish was farthest from his mind at that moment.

Ikkaku Shimizu had been sitting there for some time. He felt sorry that he had nothing else to do except indulge in some desultory angling. He felt that he would like to apologize to his lord and to the hard-working farmers in the fields for his idleness. He felt that he hardly deserved the high stipend he was receving from Lord Kira Kozuke-no-Suke.

Whilst he had been idling away the days with his fishing-rod, the rape-blossoms in the fields had turned black, and the hills and cultivated lands around had become cloaked in bright, refreshing green. The Atsumi plain was particularly beautiful with the approach of summer. Shimizu had arrived at this village of Yokosuka some time during the middle of March. Almost two months had passed since then, two months of humdrum, rural peacefulness.

Immediately after the fateful incident at the Yedo court, the wife of Kozuke-no-Suke, Tomiko, had suddenly left the Gekoji Temple, where she had been staying. This had created some sensation, which, however, had been soon drowned by a greater commotion when the unsophisticated villagers, infuriated at the news of the injury to their lord, had risen in anger to wreak vengeance against the Asano clan. It had been all Shimizu could do to quell this rising. But when the villagers had heard of the sentence that had been passed on Lord Asano, and of the confiscation of the Ako Castle, they had subsided of their own accord.

There was nothing now, therefore, that should have prevented Ikkaku from returning to Yedo. He himself wanted to return. But a sudden message from Hyobu Chisaka, Chief Councilor of Tanjo-Taihitsu Uesugi in Yedo had kept him from leaving the village. The Uesugi and the Kira families were closely related by marriage. Kira's son was, moreover, the heir of the Uesugi family.

"A retainer of the clan, Johachi Kimura, will shortly arrive at your place. Kindly wait for his arrival, and return to Yedo together with him."—That had been the message.

Ikkaku Shimizu did not have the faintest idea why or when his fellow-retainer, Kimura, should come to Yokosuka. But he could guess at the reason why the Chief Councilor, Hyobu Chisaka, should desire him to remain in the village and accompany Kimura back to Yedo. Chisaka was an accomplished Councilor, with the keen, far-seeing eye of a statesman, and he knew that certain definite reactions would inevitably follow what had already occured. Ikkaku himself knew that the retainers of Lord Asano would not let matters rest as they were.

"Oh! The fish is biting, master. Quick! Pull it up!" A man's voice suddenly broke into his thoughts. Ikkaku saw the shadow of a man reflected on the water beside his float. The man was dressed like a townsman, and he carried a pack on his back.

Ikkaku jerked up his line. The bait was gone. Cool, silvery drops of water trickled into his hand as he fixed on a fresh bait, and taking advantage of a breeze that blew from behind, he gently cast his line again.

"Do the fish bite well?" asked the townsman, coming nearer, and squatting down behind Ikkaku.

Ikkaku did not reply.

In the still water near the bank, water-spiders and shrimps darted to and fro among the reeds, causing gentle ripples on the clear surface. Among the roots of the reeds, an occasional flash of a white belly indicated the presence of trout.

"There's fish in here, to be sure," said the townsman, lighting his pipe. As Ikkaku still remained silent, he peered into the samurai's fishing-basket. The basket was empty.

"I say, master, don't you think the line is too long below the float?"

Ikkaku remained silent. His attitude plainly indicated that he did not welcome the presence of the townsman.

From the smell of his tobacco, Ikkaku knew that the townsman was from the West. The tobacco did not smell like that of Awa or Satsuma. The fellow must be from the Central-western region, thought Ikkaku. His mind was far away from the bait in the water.

"Look, the fish is biting!" The townsman exclaimed again, his neck craned forward. Ikkaku clicked his tongue impatiently, and shot a glance at the other over his shoulder.

He looked about thirty-four or five. For a travelling tradesman, his complexion was rather pale. As their glances met, the townsman laughed. It was a modest, ingratiating laugh.

"You shiuld pull up the line a little sooner, master," said the townsman. "You are a little slow."

Ikkaku disdained to reply. "I think I'll call it a day," he muttered to himself. He stood up and lifted up his fishing-rod. From the end of the line dangled a little fish.

The townsman laughed again. Ikkaku's face was imperturbable as he dropped the fish on the grass, and wound in the line.

His home was not far off from the river. He lived with his aged mother. Ikkaku's ancestors had been farmers. From generation to generation they had lived in this village of Yokosuka, and though Ikkaku had left his home for Yedo when still a boy, the big house, the miscanthus-thatched gate, the green hedge round the house, and the zelkova-tree wood which served as a wind-break looked the same now as when he had left the place years ago.

It was the planting season, and almost everyone in the house was out in the fields. As Ikkaku passed through the gate, an old woman sitting beside the veranda looked up, and called out,

"Shirobe, did you catch any fish today?"

She was Ikkaku's mother, and she had been doing some sewing for her grandson when Ikkaku had come in.

Shirobe had been Ikkaku's boyhood name. Although Ikkaku was now a splendid samurai with a stipend of one hundred koku of rice, he was still the Shirobe of old in his mother's eyes.

"It was useless again, mother," said Ikkaku. "Not a fish would bite and so I came home."

"You may be good at fencing, but your fishing seems to be as bad as when you were a boy."

"Ha, ha, ha. Is that so?"

"You were always impatient. You were good at riding and quarter-staff fencing, but very bad at anything that needed patience. That's what your father used to say."

"I should be very different now from the urchin I used to be, but I suppose a mother's eyes cannot see anything different."

"You are better at controlling your impatience, but your impatience remains the same. Unless you are born anew your fundamental nature will not change."

"Then, it is a great drawback to me. Isn't that so?"

"As a samurai it is all the more necessary that you should learn to be patient. Look what happened to Lord Asano Takumi-no-Kami."

Ikkaku walked gingerly to the outhouse. The ground was thickly carpeted with the bluish-white flowers which had fallen from the persimmon trees. Putting his fishing-tackle beside the wall of the outhouse, Ikkaku came back to his mother.

"Mother, whose is this?" he asked, pointing to a bundle that reposed on the veranda near him. It was a bundle wrapped in a light-green, arabesque square of cloth, and under the knot was an old, worn ink-horn.

(To be Continued)

Japanese Painters Turn South For Newer Inspiration In Art

Latest Works Indicate Dawning of Better and Brighter Technique Embodying Virtues of Both Western and Japanese Styles

By TAKACHIYO UYEMURA
(Special to Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Since the outbreak of the Pacific war, the art world of Japan has been steadily adjusting itself to new conditions. A number of prominent painters have been dispatched to various countries of the south to undertake the task of portraying battle successes and the distinguished traits of life in the occupied areas.

Already numerous action episodes and pictures exposing the characteristic phases of life in the southern countries have been painted. And these works have greatly enabled the Japanese public to appreciate the diverse southern customs and manners. They have, furthermore, assisted our art circles to discover a new style of painting.

So far, two painting exhibitions dealing with the southern region have been held in the country, besides the Greater East Asia Art Exhibition opened in September last. These exhibitions were very favorably received by the artists, as well as the general populace.

Developmen tof Artistic Sense

It is, therefore, evident that the success of new southern paintings is due to a substantial development in the artistic sense of our painters themselves. Almost all the first-rate painters, who represent the present world of painting in Japan, are devoting their artistic talent to draw typical pictures as aesthetically as possible. In view of this, the entire southern region has become a new field of artistic activity for them, and they are turning out works in order to enrich the fold of national painting. Among them there are some who have already made themselves well-known to the world, such as Tsuguji Fujita, Takanori Oghisu, Saburo Miyamoto, Ghen-ichiro Inokuma, Takashi Sato and Koh-nosuke Tamura.

The primary requirements of the success, from the view-point of painting, are the serenity and vividness of colors used and the proper efficaciousness of the lines drawn. Accordingly, most of the successful southern works are pictures in light colours having clear lines, in addition to a few oil paintings. The excellents ones are invariably water-colour paintings and light-colored line-drawings.

The brightness and lucidity of most of the works are not always owing to the bright and clear atmosphere of the south. It is gratifying to note that the most recent oil works have fairly done away with the old forms of the Western-style oil painting. From the artistic angle, this is very important. Originally speaking, the perfectness of lines and the distinct brilliancy of colors are the characteristic and traditional factors of Japanese painting. They reveal the sensibility of the Japanese people and the essential quality of their taste. It is no doubt an epochal sign that the painters are now drawing southern customs and scenes with these specific forms represented in them.

Freedom in Mood

When some painters happen to come across some authors on the front, the latter usually ask them: "Why, do you not paint by adhering to the old technique of oil painting?" In reply they say: "We look at the southern customs and scenerles with a free and natural frame of mind; and we intend to draw pictures only when we are inspired with the desire of painting. But if we try to paint with the old technique of oil painting, we shall have to put some unnatural touches. We, therefore, naturally avoid such incongruities by falling back on the technique of water-color painting." Their new technique at once points out to us where lies the essential qualities of the sensibility of the Japanese people and what is most suitable for the form of expressing them.

Japanese painters, who have learned the art of Western painting, have secured fame for their works in the Occident. Moreover, they have been caught between the traditions of Japanese and Western paintings for the past four or five years, with the consequence that they have been struggling to evolve a new style of painting. The recent pictures of the southern life and customs are the logical outcomes of such an artistic urge, and in view of that, they should be regarded as specimens of the latest style of Japanese painting.

Until recently, war photographs were, as a rule, more enthusiastically welcomed by the people than war paintings. This is due to the reason that the past paintings were no better than coloured photographs. Moreover, they were painted in oil with heavy and gaudy colours and compulsorily produced without any impressive touches.

As against this, the present southern pictures with bright and sensitive touches have not only paved the way for their national popularity, but also have ushered in a new era of painting in the country. In the recent art exhibitions, where southern works were shown to the public for instance, in the Nika Tenrankai, the Shin Seisaku Tenrankai and the Seiryusha Tenrankai there were many Japanese pictures similar in form.

Also there were figures and landscape paintings. By comparing them with southern exhibits, it is found that the latter are more vivid and lively, because the artists painted them inspired by a sense of vividness and creative urge.

New Literalism

In Japan the Western style painting was introduced in the nineteenth century, and it was strongly influenced by the impressionist school of France. Then in the twentieth century it developed an abstract form of painting subordinating realism. But after the commencement of the China Affair, the national thought of Japan began to proceed along the line of crystallized nationalism. As soon as the Pacific war broke out, it became the vernumftsidce of establishing a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. On account of this change of thought, literary circles at once showed an attitude of cles at once should an attitude of obeisance, but such an abrupt transformation was not found possible in the artistic life of the nation.

It must be remembered that the form of visual presentation is not automatically derived from thought. First of all, it is necessary to have a visual experience of the thought and then create an objective impression appealing to the sense of sight.

Consequently, the art world after due deliberations came to the conclusion that the abstract form of painting suppressing realism should be discarded, and that a new literalism should be promoted. Although it reached this decision, it found many difficulties to translate it into action. Various trials and attempts were made, but still many of the painters merely repeated some forms or other of old literalism.

New Ground of Art

Fortunately for the artists, the establishment of Japanese influence over Greater East Asia has provided them with the most needed opportunity to select new objects of painting. The vast sphere of the south has actually become a new ground for further developing aesthetic faculty. And so the problem of fine arts in the south has advanced from the mere scope of theoretical compositions to the dominion of practical compositions, with a view to making art exist as are itself.

It is, therefore, natural that the Japanese artists should utilize the south as a new medium to evolve a neo-literalism, which would ably assist the emergence of a new style of painting representing the new spirit of mutual existence. The latest southern works of Japanese painters not only reflect this tendency, but also a new feature of literalism in Japanese paintings.

If one makes a general survey of the recent pictures, he will not hesitate to acknowledge that the Japanese painters have the capacity and talent enough to lead and guide the future art in the south. Of late, a number of works of art have been brought over to Japan from French Indo-China.

It is true that in the cities and town of the southern region there is a considerable art activity on a modern scale, and that there are a number of talented indigenous artists. It is unquestionably a happy sign that the taste and sense of the southern peoples are still as Oriental as before, irrespective of the past foreign influence.

The hereditaments of their Oriental culture are brightly visible in their home art. Though the lacquer painting of French Indo-China and the home art of Java have been influenced by Chinese and Indian cultures, they resemble Japanese designs of painting in effect and impression. In spite of this indigenous richness, young southern painters prefer to learn Western painting after the French fashion.

Many of the Japanese painters, who are endeavoring to perfect a new modern painting by blending the old Japanese painting with that of the West, are certainly in a better position to guide the modern painting of the south, so that it can display its own aesthetic creativeness for its own benefit and the benefit of the new cultural, harmony in Greater East Asia.

Future Development

Japan's recent success in painting in the south forms only a part of the future development of Japanese art. Now that the painters have just left the starting-point, it can be assumed that a new movement by combining Japanese painting with that of the West will be sponsored shortly. Those who play the leading role of our Western-style painting are earnestly contemplating to introduce the method of Japanese painting into their technique, while the painting world of Japan as a whole is engaged in devising ways and means to rebuild the structure of old Japanese painting on a new model to suit the cultural sentiment of mutual prosperity living. The leaders of this new movement are Ryushi Kawabata, the head of the Seiryusha (Blue Dragon Society), Kenji Yoshioka and Toyoshiro Fukuda.

It is interesting to note that the new line-drawings as seen in the southern pictures bear a remarkable proximity to the sketches of the Western-style painters both in technique and impression. It is also a matter of great significance that the Japanese style painters could create such new impressions with their sumi (black ink) and paint-brushes. From the standpoint of Japanese-style painting, this is a bold move to harmonize its technique with that of Western painting.

This tendency is abundantly visible in the southern pictures painted by Ryushi Kawabata, Hoh-shun Yamaguchi, Toyoshiro Fukuda and Kenji Yoshioka. On the other hand, the Western school of Japanese painting and the innate qualities of its color harmony. These two creative aspirations are most likely to evolve in the near future an additional attractive style of painting in the country.

Aside from the artistic merits, the southern pictures drawn by Japanese painters have served to endear to us the peoples of the south. The representation of typical sceneries and customs have provided our people not only with a practical opportunity to catch a glimpse of the southern life, but also with a valuable means to promote a real sympathetic understanding.

It may be recalled that prior to the start of the Pacific war, paintings relating to the China Affair mostly dealt with war episodes, and there were very few pictures which represented a free sense of beauty. The majority of the latest southern pictures, however, are genuine works of art, and so they naturally appeal to all appreciators of aestheticism.

Sage Ninomiya

In the 7th year of Tempo (1836), a great famine broke out throughout Japan. Tadazane Okubo, who was recuperating in his mansion in Yedo summoned Kinjiro Ninomiya, who was at the Sakuramachi Camp in the Province of Shimotsuke, to his side and commissioned him to open the storehouse in Odawara and save the people.

Accordingly, Kinjiro went about his task, but envying his fame, the retainers refused to follow his orders.

"Then I shall have a messenger sent to Yedo mansion to inquire of the matter. Until we receive the answer, we shall leave the storehouse closed." Even the firm Ninomiya seemed to have given in to the retainers.

"But," he continued, staring into the proud and exaltant faces of the retainers, "until we receive the answer, let each of you fast. Of course, I shall fast with you too."

"What? Fast? How foolish!"

"What's foolish about it? Isn't it perfectly right that you should go without food when even the farmers who raise our rice are starving?"

With these powerful words of Ninomiya, the door of the store-house was thrown open, and in a while carts loaded with bags of rice were seen streaming out of the castle gate.

Culture Institute for Rangoon

Due to the burning desire of the Burmese intelligentsia to study not only the Japanese language but also the culture and spirit of Nippon, a special institute for the study of Japanese language, culture and spirit will be shortly established in Rangoon.

Thai Budget for Year

The budget of expenditures for this year (2486th year in Thai) submitted by the Government is 276,000,000 bahts, which includes the extraordinary expenditures estimate of 129,000,000.

Bangkok Culture Institute

Tokyo and Bangkok will each soon have a Nippon-Thai Culture Institute for the mutual propagation and exchange of the culture of Japan and Thai. The establishment of such institutes is mentioned in the Nippon-Thai Cultural Pact. The Culture Institute in Bangkok is scheduled to be ready for its opening ceremony next April.

Shonanto Active

Always anxious for the welfare of the people, the Military Administration of Malai recently established a Department of Justice for Malai and Sumatra.

The Supervision Department of the Military Administration, which has already done so much in the work of reconstruction in Malai and Sumatra, has decided to change its name from "Supervision Department of the Military Administration for Malai and Sumatra" to "Supervision Department of the Military Administration for Shonanto," and at the same time decided to knit more closely the contact between Sumatra and Malai for the smoother carrying out of the administration.

Committee to Study Customs

For the better carrying out of the administration in the interests of the people, the Military Administration of Java has established a Committee for making researches into the ancient and traditional customs of the people. The head of the Committee is the Chief Civil Administrator, Hisajiro Hayashi, assisted by eight others, from the people's side the chief leaders, representatives of the Islam community, lawyers and historians, and the leading men among the Javanese have been appointed as members of the Committee. The religious, social, historical and traditional customs of the people will be studied for the proper guidance of the country.

Javanese Lumbering Ups

The lumbering industry of Java, under the efficient administration of the Japanese, has improved by leaps and bounds, and is producing material which hitherto had been regarded as impossible to obtain in the south. Pulp, aircraft wood material, tannin (hitherto imported), material for the fisheries industry, and other valuable wood material are being produced. It was thought that the forests of Java could produce only teak, but as a result of the thorough investigation carried out by the Military Administration authorities, it was found that Java was rich in timber of the most important denomination. The experimental and research period lasted only eight months, and today the timber factories are in full swing.

Djakarta Graduates

The first batch of graduates are sheduled to leave soon the Djakarta Agricultural School which was established last October 27. The students, 215 in number, selected from youths all over the island of Java between the ages of 15 and 20, are being taught Japanese and agricultural methods.

Medan to Train Leaders

Under the urge of self-sufficiency, Sumatra, which hitherto had no industries and depended largely on imports for its daily necessities, is exerting all its strength in the expansion of light industries. For the training of capable leaders in the industrial field, an industrial school and an agricultural school will be established in Medan.

Telephone Users' Language Fixed

For the extermination of the British and Dutch languages, the military authorities in Java have passed an order that all telephone conversations should be carried out in Japanese or Malai. If the conversers talk in Dutch or English the operator is authorized to cut them off.

Wheat Grown in Java

Hitherto it was considered impossible to cultivate wheat in the tropic South, but as a result of the researches conducted by the military authorities in Java, it was found that wheat could be produced in Java. The central highlands of Java form excellent grain fields, and wheat and oats can be successfully grown. Two crops are possible in a year. The crops will go to increase the foodstuffs output of the island, as well as be useful in the manufacture of beer.

Japanese Language School in Manila

The first Japanese Language School in the South specializing in the Japanese language only, will be opened in Manila this spring. The school term will be four months.

Filipinos to Have More Tobacco

The Philippines are scheduled for increased tobacco production. At present the rate of produce is annually 30,000,000 cigarettes, whilst the consumption is 73,000,000. The production will be upped to 40,000,000. The La Union and Pangasina areas have been planted with seeds of the yellow leaf tobacco.

Philippines Trade Expand

The economic structure of the Philippines has been improving amazingly during the past months, and at the same time the trade of the country, formerly dependent 70% on America, is fast becoming a "Greater East Asia" trade. Trade with Japan is greatest, but trade relations with Taiwan, Manchoukuo, China, and the Japanese occupied regions of the South are being expanded.

Liquor Experts Sent South

In the tropic South, good-quality liquor is indispensable for combating against break-bone fever, malaria, typhoid and other diseases. Japanese sake as it is, however, is not suitable for the South, and so liquor experts have been sent to the southern regions to conduct experiments for the manufacture of good-quality liquor on the spot for consumption in the tropics.

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STOCK TURNOVERS REACH BIG FIGURE

437,400,000 Shares Handled By 11 Exchanges in Country During Last Year

Reflecting the ever-increasing production scale of our industries and the financial resourcefulness of the investing public, the turnovers of stocks registered by the 11 stock exchanges in the country during last year swelled to the signal figure of 437,400,000 shares, it is revealed by the Nippon Sangyo.

Of this figure, 87,843,000 shares were stocks handled in the long-term sections, 269,240,000 those handled in the short-term sections and 80,320,000 in the spot markets, indicating that the stocks handled in the short-term sections top the list of turnovers in the three sections.

Again, of the 11 stock exchanges, it is understood that the stock exchanges in Tokyo and Osaka invariably stand foremost in the volume of turnovers, and that there is a tendency among the stock exchanges in the rest of the cities to focus transactions of stocks on their short-term sections.

As for the transactions of national bonds, the total turnovers of here in the stock exchanges in Tokyo, Osaka, Hiroshima and Hakata during last year are classified as follows:

Long-term sections:
327,770,000 yen.
199,960,000 francs.
Spot markets:
893,785,000 yen.
57,845,000 francs.
12,000 pounds.
2,030,000 dollars.

It deserves notice that the transactions of national bonds are confined to the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

The total turnovers of general stocks respectively registered by the 11 stock exchanges for the last one year are quoted by the Nippon Sangyo as follows:

Total Turnovers of General Stocks Respectively Registered by 11 Stock Exchanges (In 1,000 shares)

Exchange Location	Long-Term Section	Short-Term Section	Spot Market
Tokyo	[illegible]	68.864	37.679
Yokohama	921	—	—
Niigata	—	1.912	244
Nagaoka	—	190	4
Nagoya	348	40.298	4.319
Kyoto	214	21.090	1.810
Osaka	17.140	86.305	31.945
Kobe	5	23.046	142
Hiroshima	[illegible]	12.003	1.813
Hakata	30	14.012	2.192
Nagasaki	—	1.514	168
Total	87.843	269.240	80.320

Total Turnover in the Three Sections: 437,404.

The total turnovers of national bonds respectively registered for the last one year by the four stock exchanges are as follows:

Total Turnovers of National Bonds Respectively Registered by Four Stock Exchanges

Exchange location		Long-term section	Spot market
Tokyo	Yen	296.270.000	606.505.000
	Frs.	180.680	48.100.000
	£	—	3.000
	$	—	782.000
Osaka	Yen	31.500.000	286.591.000
	Frs.	19.280.000	9.745.000
	$	—	1.248.000
Hiroshima	Yen	—	630.000
Hakata	Yen	—	58.000
Total	Yen	327.770.000	893.785.000
	Frs.	199.960.000	57.845.000
	£	—	3.000
	$	—	2.030.000

TAIWAN SODA PRODUCTION TO BE FURTHER INCREASED

Idle Manufacturing Equipment To Be Transferred to Island For Purpose

A further increase in the production of soda products in Taiwan is being planned by the authorities of the Taiwan Government-General through the use of industrial salt which is abundantly available in the island, it was learned.

The transfer of idle soda manufacturing facilities from Japan Proper to Taiwan is likewise being planned.

It is understood that in parallel with the remarkable advance of the chemical industry in the island, the output of soda ash, which is in great demand, will be accelerated, according to these plans.

Starts Making Natural Ice

In Fukiage-mura, Shimotsuga-gun, Tochigi Prefecture, cutting of ice formed on ponds and lakes has been started to be stored for summer use. The annual output of natural ice in this district usually amounted to 600,000 kwan but this year due to favorable weather conditions 1,000,000 kwan mark is expected to be topped. The ice cutters are working at full speed, confident and hopeful of increasing the output for the coming summer, reports Tokyo Shimbun.

Symbolical

Against the background of majestic Mt. Fuji, farmers pack rice to be marketed. There was a harvest of rare abundance last fall, crystallization of hard work against many odds. No Japanese can help being inspired to fresh vigor in sight of this sacred mountain. It is symbolical of the serenity and endurance of the Japanese spirit.

ECONOMIC DISASTER AWAITS U.S. PEOPLE

Americans Indulge in Fallacy Huge War Spendings Will Increase Fighting Strength

Through the disbursement of $109,000,000,000 for the prosecution of military operations by the United States during the fiscal year 1943-44, President Roosevelt is bringing about an economic crisis and major disasters on the masses of the American people, which cannot be avoided by anything short of a miracle, says the Asahi.

From the astronomical figures showing the national expenditures of the United States for the forthcoming fiscal year, continues the paper, we learn the three following things:

1. That the United States is determined to develop a major offensive this year, and to win final victory in 1944.

2. That in order to realize the purposes mentioned above, Roosevelt has announced his resolution to carry out a national mobilization hardly short of a social revolution.

3. That the gigantic budget may be taken as an embodiment of the strong resolution of the American people to fight to the last.

It is very remarkable that the American newspaper and periodicals without a single exception are supporting the Government in the expected disbursement of the gigantic sums to cover expenditures included in the new fiscal year's budget—a phenomenon which can be least expected of the American people who are believers in individualism and extreme hedonists and epicureans.

Difficulties Ahead

The fiscal year of the United States begins in July and ends in June of the following year. The forthcoming fiscal year (1943-44) will bring to the American people heaps of extreme living difficulties, and their dissatisfaction with the Roosevelt regime will reflect itself in the issue of the presidential election in 1944. Roosevelt knows it. He is, therefore, determined to do his very best to make the situation in the Pacific brighter by the end of this year at the latest. This is why he is intent on spending such an enormous amount for the production of arms as well as for the development of a major offensive against Japan.

The increase of war expenditures, however, will exercise heavy pressure on the life of the American citizens. And when the situation in the Pacific shows no improvement, as is bound to be, in spite of the enormous expenditures to be made by the United States, the American citizens will openly manifest their disapproval of Roosevelt's policy, which will result in a decisive defeat of the Democrats in the presidential election of 1944. From one point of view, the Roosevelt regime now stands in a dilemma concerning the gigantic budget for 1943-44, and nothing short of a miraculous victory of the United States forces will secure his political position at home.

The productive power of the United States will reach the highest point in summer next, and Roosevelt is determined to maintain the productive power of his country at that point by means of the gigantic amount asked for in the new budget.

The American people are indulging in the fallacy that the gigantic war expenditures incurred by them will immediately increase the fighting strength of their country, and make their strategic position safer and stronger in exact proportion to the amount of money they spend. Since the summer of 1940, the American people have spent an enormous amount of money, amounting to anywhere between $170,000,000,000 and $200,000,000,000, without realizing the cold fact that the expenditures they detail for war is one thing and their success in military operations another, as revealed by the crushing defeats they are experiencing in the Pacific ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

They are now determined to spend $77,000,000,000 for the current fiscal year, of 26 per cent.

The United States is experiencing some difficulty in using up all the amount included in the budget of $77,000,000,000 of 1942-43. We have reason to believe that the productive power of that country will reach its maximum next summer. It will be extremely difficult for the American people to use up $8,000,000,000 monthly beginning July next, because Roosevelt is going to induct 6,000,000 youths into the army in the new fiscal year.

Military Expenditures

The increase in military expenditures for the new fiscal year amounts to $20,000,000,000 of which $16,000,000,000 is to be covered by the substantial raise in taxation. Beginning the new fiscal year, a petty-salaried man earning only $12 a week is liable to be levied a 5 per cent tax, although even in pre-war days, an income of $12 a week was hardly enough to keep a man alive.

The income of the American people for 1942-43 was $135,000,000,000 dollars, while they are expecting an increase of $10,000,000,000 in the new fiscal year. In order to increase the state revenue by $16,000,000,000, therefore, the American people must reduce their living expenses by $60,000,000 in total. Here lies a conspicuously weak point of the new budget.

All matters considered, between $30,000,000,000 and $40,000,000,000 must be deducted from the budget if the United States is to avoid a disastrous inflation. Nevertheless, we must not take into account any decrease in the fighting strength of the United States due to inflation. For, any belligerent nation will manage to keep off inflation as long as war is going on, as observable in the cases of the numerous nations which took part in the first Great War.

The time, however, is fast approaching when the American people will find their country without any remnants of Democracy for whose healthy growth they have been fighting, they are led to believe by the foxy leaders of the Washington Government.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	84.40	+ 1.10
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	77.40	Same
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	75.10	+ 0.30
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

Bill Clearings

January 26
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	275,754	137,840
Balance	43,687	18,790

STOCKS SWING UP OVER WIDE RANGE

Spot Market Unusually Festive With Jugo Bank ¥12 Up, Others High

Reflecting the steady tone of the market for some days past, the Tokyo Stock Exchange presented a wide front of jumps in the majority of the listed wares yesterday, including peacetime as well as wartime industrials. It is evident that the revival of a bullish sentiment among the investing public and the short-coverings combined to accelerate the upward swing.

In the long-term section, for instance, Toyo Cotton Spinning achieved a long leap of ¥6.30, and Ikegai Iron Works went sharply ahead ¥5.50, Japan Beer ¥4.90, Hakodate Shipbuilding ¥4.00, Kobe Steel and Teikoku Fiber, new ¥3.80 each, Mitsubishi Electric Machinery ¥3.70, Manchou Tobacco ¥3.50, Kotobuki Steel ¥3.10 and Komatsu Iron Works ¥2.60.

The short-term section was likewise rosy. The bourse issue registered a gain of ¥1.10, and Japan Beer new ran up ¥1.40.

The spot market was unusually festive. Jugo Bank soared as much as ¥12.00 at one bound, hitting a new high of ¥171.00 per share, and Mitsubishi warehouses continued to bounce up ¥4.50, Mitsubishi Concern ¥1.50. Simultaneously Kawanami Shipbuilding climbed ¥3.50, and Kobe Steel ¥1.90.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery— Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	129.3	126.5	128.3
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	84.8	85.0	85.9
Teikoku Rayon (50)	77.4	....	77.8
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	71.3	....	72.1
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	73.6	....	73.8
Tokyo Hemp arn (50)	95.5	....	96.8
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	78.3	78.2	78.3
Showa Elec Ind (50)	80.2	80.6	81.6
Nippon Nitrogen (50)	73.1	73.6	74.1
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	93.4	92.9	93.3
O. S. K. (50)	85.2	86.0	86.1
Toyo Steamship (50)	....	....	70.0
Nissan Steamship (50)	64.0	65.0	65.9
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	89.8	89.8	89.9
Ishihara Ind (50)	70.6	71.2	71.5
Third Section			
Toyo Development (50)	....	64.3	....
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	104.6	105.7	106.3
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	140.0	136.8	136.1
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	64.8	65.5	66.3
Japan Beer (50)	100.0	96.5	94.9
Tropical Ind ($42\frac{1}{2}$)	41.2	41.1	41.7
Sumatra Dev. new ($37\frac{1}{2}$)	44.5	....	45.2
Asahi Glass (50)	99.2	99.8	98.9
Toa Tobacco (50)	97.4	98.6	99.0
Manchou Tobacco (50)	93.2	91.5	91.4

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	83.8	4.4	3.5	84.4
N. Y. K., new	77.3	7.7	7.1	77.4
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	95.8	6.7	5.8	96.4
Kanebo Spin. new	74.9	5.6	4.7	75.1
Teikoku Rayon. new	67.3	7.5	7.0	67.1
Hitachi Iron Works	89.1	90.9	89.1	90.2
Osaka Exch. new	44.5	4.6	4.2	44.5
Japan Steel Tube	69.4	70.2	69.4	69.7
Japan Oil	75.4	5.6	5.2	75.1
S. M. R.	73.9	4.1	3.9	74.1
N. Y. K., old	91.9	2.6	1.9	92.6
Hokkaido Coal	73.7	3.9	3.6	73.7
Kanebo Spin. old	127.3	7.9	6.8	127.1
Toyo Rayon, new	55.0	5.5	5.0	55.2
Kokura Iron Works	55.9	6.5	5.9	56.5
Japan Beer, new	44.9	6.1	4.9	46.0
Japan Sugar, new	65.5	6.9	6.5	66.8
Ensuiko Sugar	62.0	2.9	2.6	62.8
Japan Mining	71.5	1.7	1.5	61.6
Manchou Develop	59.9	9.9	9.7	59.7

SILKS IN YOKOHAMA PERVADED BY QUIET

Silk Body Submits Memorial to Gov't Proposing Emergency Steps for Industry

Special to the Nippon Times

YOKOHAMA, January 26.—After a long spell of briskness, the spot raw silk market had a lull last week, due to a curtailment of buying obliged by a greater shortage of visible supply, which made it impossible to bargain as much as hitherto not only for spot delivery but for future delivery. Daily business slowed down at prices slightly easing off.

The futures market was open but was visited only sparsely by its regular clients, most of whom held off. But the undertone was nominally strong.

According to the Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' Guild returns for the first 20 days of January, the arrivals of raw silk at Yokohama and Kobe for the period totaled 10,323½ bales and its re-shipments from both ports to the interior 8,626½ bales, the stocks standing on the 21st being 4,549½ bales. Compared with the same period of 1942, the arrivals rose 2,899½ bales and the re-shipments to the interior 7,357 bales.

Forwarded to Ministers

The Central Raw Silk Association of Japan decided at its regular general meeting held on January 19 to present a memorial to the Government, proposing emergency measures to be taken for the raw silk industry.

The memorial was at once forwarded to the Ministers of State concerned. Its contents are reported to be substantially as follows: (1) It be made clear that raw silk is indispensable for filling up the insufficiency of supply of other fibers in military and general demand and as a source of supply of commodities to be interchanged between the countries of the Greater Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and that silkworm pupas are a nourishing substance and a useful industrial material in the wartime, and that the silk people should be encouraged to increase the production of these staples. (2) The buying prices of cocoons be altered properly so as to keep balance with other commodity prices. (3) The existing complicated structures of production and manufacture of raw silk be re-adjusted and combined promptly so as to meet the emergency situation. (4) The raw silk industrial organizations be united into a body embracing all people concerned and it be made to act in concert with the silk weaving organizations and cooperate positively in the pursuance of the national policy. (5) All the affairs of the silk reeling and weaving industries and the exportation of their products be taken charge of by a single ministry and their simplification and smooth management be effected by the unitary administration of production and consumption.

Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino delivered an address at the above meeting, the purport of which was that the raw silk industry, which assumes the great responsibility of supplying wearing material to the peoples of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, should neither exist nor be conducted simply in pursuance of individual interest, that it is urgent that the raw silk industry be extended and strengthened for supplementing the present short supply of raw cotton and wool and for solving the question of the supply of national wearing material.

Must Insure Output

In consideration of this, it is desired that the people in the industry endeavor for the insuring of the planned amount of production by economizing the use of materials for their manufactures and studying out ways of using substitute fuel. Minister Ino further said that from 1943, importance is to be attached to the consumption of raw silk for supplementing the supply of national wearing material for practical purposes, for which the planned production of short silk fibers has been increased, and that in appreciation of the above conversion of the chief mission of the raw silk industry under the present situation, those in charge of its guidance and leadership are asked to cooperate most energetically in the pursuance of the national policy.

Re-adjustment of the raw silk commission business in Yokohama was considered and decided by a committee meeting of the Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' Guild, held on January 20. According to the decision, the Yokohama raw silk commission merchants, whose business during 1941 and 1942 did not come up to the yearly average of 10,000 bales must combine with others or change or wind up the present business. The money held by the Guild and that is to be furnished as capital to those changing or winding totals more than ¥500,000.

To Form New Guild

The surviving merchants are to organize a raw silk distributing guild instead of the existing Merchants' Guild, which will be dissolved, and the newly formed guild is to reform affairs and co-operate in the regulation of raw silk supply and demand with national consciousness, dismissing the idea of simply pursuing profits by freedom of action in regard to the collection and distribution of raw silk.

The Government is reported to have succeeded in improving silkworm eggs and the results are expected to be announced in a few days. The improved silkworm egg has the advantages that short silk fiber may be got directly from the cocoon by the cocoon opening system instead of spinning the cocoon hitherto, and in reeling silk, the cocoon may be treated in cold water instead of in hot water as hitherto, which will save 50 or 60 per cent of the fuel. Gut may also be obtained by chemically extracting silk from the silkworm before it forms cocoons. This will help the country go without the importation of gut. The improved silkworm egg will be generally used from next silk year, as it is not allowed by law to produce any other egg than that designated by the state.

SUGAR MILLS IN JAVA TO START OPERATION

Plants Formerly Owned by Dutch Interests Will Be Worked by Japanese Concerns

With a good many experts connected with sugar mills in Japan dispatched to the Island of Java being ready for their activities there, the sugar industry in and around East Java now has bright prospects of expansion, and there is every reason to anticipate it will play a signal role from now on in connection with the supplies of sugar for the masses in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, observes a Domei correspondent in his latest dispatch from Surabaya, reports the Asahi.

Following the occupation of this island by the Japanese expeditionary forces, the sugar mills formerly operated under the management of Dutch interests were placed under the control of the Japanese Military Administration, while their operation was subsequently entrusted to six major sugar companies of Japanese nationals. As a matter of fact, these mills are now taken care of by their respective superintendents and technical experts that were newly appointed and who are ready to renew operation at no distant date.

It is felt certain, therefore, that the long-experienced Japanese experts will see to it that the sugar industry on the island is adjusted to the excellent system peculiar to the Japanese sugar industry so as to accelerate development.

The planting of sugar cane saplings for the latest season was completed toward the end of last November. In view of the steady growth of these sapplings, there is every likelihood of a large harvest this year. The shortage of chemical fertilizers can be made up for by the application of substitute fertilizers by virtue of the efficient services of Japanese experts.

It will be remembered that the laboratory formerly existing in Java for the study of technique of the sugar refining processes has been taken over by Japanese experts who, it is learned, are performing their regular duties for the furtherance of their technical efficiency.

German Butter in France

VICHY.—Branding as an outright lie British allegations that the Germans were depriving the French population of their food supplies, M. Bonnafous, Secretary of State for Agriculture and Supply, declared that large quantities of German butter were stored in French refrigeration plants.

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EXTRA EQUIPMENT FOR P.I. SPINNING

Transfer of Spindles, Looms to Increase Cotton Production On Islands

Bright prospects are seen for the program to boost the production of raw cotton in the Philippines. The Japanese authorities there have mapped out a schedule to transfer surplus cotton spinning equipment in Japan proper to these island so as to enlarge and strengthen similar equipment now operated at home, according to a Domei dispatch from Manila dated January 24.

The schedule in question is featured by the following items:

(1) The spinning equipment now available for use in the Philippines include approximately 20,000 spindles and 1,000 sets of weaving machines, capable of turning out 13,000,000 square yards of cotton cloth or about 10 per cent of the actual demand for the material in the Philippines which was estimated in pre-war days at approximately 130,000,000 square yards.

To Regulate Supply

It is from this viewpoint that the authorities have formulated the first-stage plan to replenish the spinning equipment in the Philippines so as to meet about one-third of the local demand for cotton textiles, on one hand, and to revise regulations for consumption of similar products by the local inhabitants, on the other.

(2) The spinning equipment are to be enlarged and strengthened by transplanting a surplus of similar equipment in Japan to these islands, and it is understood that the first-stage plan embodies an additional installation on the islands of 25,000 spindles each for cotton spinning and ramie spinning and 1,000 sets of weaving machines, and that the transfer of these requisitions will be completed in the course of this year.

(3) In view of the gradual increase in the production of raw cotton and ramie, the authorities are inclined to enlarge the equipment of spinning mills in the Philippines to such an extent as will realize the creation of a perfect autarchy in cotton products on the islands within a few years.

(4) The spinning mills in the Philippines shall be so reorganized as to form a joint organization comprising Japanese enterprisers possessing spinning equipment on the islands and Japanese spinning companies engaged in the cultivation of cotton plantations there, in order that they may be uniformly entrusted with the management and operation of their spinning mills under the Japanese authorities.

Shoe Industry Merged

LISBON.—The whole Portuguese shoe industry has been amalgamated by order of the Ministry of Economics, it was learned here. All shoe manufacturers have been made to join the National Association for Animal Products which is undertaking the shoe industry merger.

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HOUSING IN SOUTH STUDIED BY SAVANTS

The architectural department of the Kyoto Imperial University is now astir with a number of professors conducting research in connection with their projected work in the southern regions for the construction of comfortable dwelling houses for the Japanese people who are fast arriving in these regions, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

By way of preparation for their work in the southern regions, these professors have circularized enquiry forms among the Japanese people residing in the south to be filled in as to the following items that will prove of valuable help in architectural research:—

Line of business engaged in by the parties concerned; number of family members; location; kind; style and structure of dwelling houses; owners; materials used and height of houses; material of earthen walls, floors and pavements; height above ground surface; styles of windows and gardens; extent of damage by rats, white ants, mosquitoes, flies, geckoes, snakes and prevention of these damages; classifications of clothes worn by the parties concerned, weather conditions; any devices to make dwellings comfortable and the like.

It is learned that Professor Jiro Murata is engaged in the collection of literature on architectural data peculiar to the southern regions; Professor Tsuneji Ito in the study of floors and pavements belonging to local houses; Professor Ryo Tanaka in the study of air-conditioning and Professor Keiichi Morita in a comprehensive study of architecture problems peculiar to the southern regions.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1943

The American Dictator's Predicament

The most acute phase of the American government's agony appears to be well reflected in President Roosevelt's present predicament. The "dictator of the democracies," who seems to be fast putting on grey hair, is being confronted on all sides with ever-intensifying turmoil, reports emanating from reliable sources abroad all indicate.

Roosevelt, at the outset of the 78th session of Congress, proudly boasted of the "increasing" strength of the Anglo-American Powers, thereby camouflaging their successive defeats and deceiving the innocent American populace. The peoples of the world may still vividly recall what a bombastic statement Roosevelt made at the opening session of the present Congress. He proudly and audaciously said: "The year 1943 will be the year in which the Anglo-American forces will launch large-scale counter-offensives against the Axis Powers." Then following this speech he sent his budgetary message for the 1943-44 fiscal year and demanded of Congress the mammoth budget of $109,000,000,000. However, it would not be amiss to say that the opening of the present session of the American Congress is a historical tragi-comedy, divulging the tragedy of Roosevelt and the agony of the American people to the entire world.

One year ago, Roosevelt possessed an absolute majority in Congress, and this fact enabled him to maintain the dictatorial power necessary for the prosecution of the war despite the continuous defeats in the Pacific War. He has, however, lost his influence in Congress to a considerable extent as a result of the unfavorable result of the Off-Season Election which took place last November. Thus Roosevelt has had to face great difficulties since the convening of the present Congress. The American dictator may claim that his government still has a majority in Congress but a difference of only 14 votes exists between the Democratic and Republican parties. What does this small difference portend? Moreover, it is even reported that some 113 Democrats in the House of Representatives, who come from the Southern states, are maneuvering to form an anti-government front in concert with the Republicans.

A particularly trying source of worry for Roosevelt must undoubtedly be the dissatisfactions and oppositions raised by anti-Government factions against his dictatorial policy. As a matter of fact, when Roosevelt solicited their unanimous support of all Congressmen for his wartime policy in his budgetary message, fierce opposition immediately burst out against his dictatorial politics. The opposition was led by no other than Democratic member Cox of the House of Representatives who on behalf of the members of Southern states, called for the immediate downfall of Roosevelt's bureaucratic regime.

The objection against the Roosevelt policies is naturally not limited to the Democratic Party. The Republicans, in collaboration with the agrarian members, are now seriously working out various measures to "stab Roosevelt's war policy in the back." First of all, they seem to be directing their spearheads toward the destruction of the Government's dictatorship, bureaucratism, and Sovietism. And with regard to domestic issues, they intend to blame the government for jeopardizing to the national livelihood through inadequate measures revolving around the ration system of commodities and the control of prices. Furthermore, it is inevitable that the government, will be made the target of renewed criticism for the large-scale illegal transactions in arms and ammunitions and for sending direly needed American arms to Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China and other countries. One report received here states that the Republican Party is now threatening to propose that Congress abrogate the Lease-Lend Law when it expires in June this year.

A ridiculous rather than interesting fact is that even Wendell Willkie, who joined Roosevelt's camp and has acted as his cat's-paw, is severely attacking the president's secretive policy as well as his bureaucratic dogmatism. Willkie disgusted, pointed out that Roosevelt's secretive policy is comparable to an ancient city surrounded by high walls which has completely severed contacts with the outside world. The government only reveals news that will gladden the hearts of the American people, he said. He then emphasized that he could not remain silent in the face of such a policy for this would only serve to augment the privileges of the bureaucrats. When one is reminded of these words, it is easy to imagine the unbearable dissatisfaction of the American public. In fact, all indications are that the dissatisfaction of the American masses over the Roosevelt war policy is assuming serious proportions.

Two years ago Roosevelt advocated the Four Freedoms; freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from poverty, and freedom from fear. In his Congressional message, he brought out these freedoms and promised the American public that he would fight for them. However, the record of his past ten years' tenure of office clearly endorses the fact that this is a mere blank cheque.

That there is no freedom of speech in the United States has been eloquently proved by Wendell Willkie. What happened to the talkative Willkie when he went to Moscow and Chungking as Roosevelt's special envoy? He was "muzzled" by his dictator president and told not to speak even one word about the internal conditions in the United States, apparently to his great dissatisfaction. Roosevelt knows better than anyone else that there is no freedom of speech in America today except for himself.

The general American sentiment was eloquently reflected in the fact that the United States Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, at the outset of the present Congress, held an investigation in order to re-examine and criticize the American naval defeats since the Pearl Harbor debacle. In other words, the Washington government's secretive policy and camouflaged propaganda have caused the American people to entertain grave suspicions and doubts about the fighting strength of their own country as well as about the truth regarding the war situation.

The shortage of foodstuffs and daily necessities of the American people, who were driven into the war by Roosevelt, is ever becoming intensified. The dearth of foodstuffs is particularly severely felt in the urban districts, although the situation in the agrarian areas is no less acute. Regarding this particular issue, Senator Reed of Kansas warned the government that his fellow countrymen will face a serious shortage of bread within from 30 to 60 days. He added that if such a situation arises, the government will be entirely responsible.

In view of these miserable circumstances, how can the United States expect ultimate victory in the present war? Whatever bombastic statements the American dictator may make in Congress, promising final victory for the American people, that is a mere dream.

In his budgetary message to Congress, Roosevelt proudly cited his favorite astronomical figures, but these mammoth figures merely disclose America's unimaginable pains and weakness. One may here take notice of the fact that out of approximately $109,000,000,000, 98 per cent is allocated for war expenditures as we pointed out some ten days ago.

The ever-increasing pressure upon the people's livelihood and the equally mounting red figure bonds are swiftly driving the richest country on earth into the dangerous abyss of inflation.

Roosevelt's dream of "marching right into the heart of Tokyo" will in reality end in the United States' and consequently his own tragic self-destruction.

A Year Ago Today

Jan. 27, 1942

From Our Own Files

Contingents of the Imperial Army and Navy Forces working in close cooperation with each other were successful in landing at Balik Papan, Dutch Borneo, early Saturday morning, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

* * *

Japanese Forces fighting their way along a main highway leading to Singapore, occupied the stronghold of Kluang, in central Johore, at dawn on January 26 after fierce fighting lasting 30 hours against enemy troops defending the position, reports Domei from the Malay Front. Japanese Forces operating along the western coast captured Ayerhitam, about 12 miles southwest of Kluang, at dawn after a crushing night attack the night before.

* * *

Another victim of heightened Axis submarine activity in the Atlantic, the Veranger, 9,305-ton Norwegian vessel, sank yesterday from a torpedo hit off the Atlantic coast, the United States Navy Department announced on January 25, according to a Domei report from Lisbon.

SCIENCE AND TECHNICAL ARTS PLAY IMPORTANT ROLE IN WAR

Remarkable Progress of Japanese Industry Is Attributable to Superior Quality of People

By SHIGEYOSHI MATSUMAE
(From the Sozo)

The War of Greater East Asia has gradually assumed aspects of prolonged warfare. The war zone now spreads over very extensive areas from the Aleutians in the north to the continent of Australia in the south and from the Hawaiian islands in the east to the Island of Madagascar in the west. So far as continental theaters of war are concerned, the wide expanse of China and the regions as far west as the border of Burma and India are involved.

Japan stakes her destiny on the issue of this war—this war which must be won in order to emancipate all Asiatic races from the yoke of Anglo-American imperialism and establish a new order in East Asia. We must do all that is humanly possible to achieve the object of the war.

Science and technique which are the motive power of generating national resourees are of particular importance in the present time of war, in view of the fact that large quantities of war mateirals have to be produced for the successful prosecution of the war and enormous quantities of materials for construction are needed for the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia.

Agriculture and the manufacturing industry are the most important of all industries. If a country is to prosper as a modern State, it must possess both agriculture and industry in a well-developed degree. China is in a well-developed degree.

Splendid Chinese Arts

It may be asked why industry which has developed in Japan has not developed in other Asiatic countries like China and India. China, it will be observed, had splendid technical arts in ancient times. It is on record that over 3,000 years ago copperware or bronze articles were manufactured and weapons of war were made of metals in that country. The Great Wall built by the First Great Emperor of the Chin dynasty some 2,200 years ago and the Great Canal built by Emperor Yang of the Sui dynasty 1,300 years ago speak volumes for the grandeur of technical arts in ancient China. In China, riparian improvement works have been held of special importance from ancient times. "Good riparian works mean good government," it was even asserted. There is thus reason to believe that good progress was made in ancient China in the art of utilizing water for agricultural purposes.

China also possessed great architectural and technological arts. These arts were imported into ancient Japan following the importation of Buddhism into this country, and, while furnishing the life-blood of Japanese arts, they went to enrich Japanese culture into which they became welded.

The history of the progress of technique in modern Japan shows that the initial stage of the importation of technical arts into this country covered the period from the Kaei era (1848-1853) to the 30th or 40th year of Meiji. In the diary of Awa Katsu, a famous statesman in the service of the Shogunate, who also served the Meiji Government later, the entry is made under date of August 20 of the second year of Bunkyu (1862) that he was asked by the Shogun how long it would take Japan to provide herself with over 300 warships, to man these men-of-war with Shogunate officers and men and to keep sufficient naval forces in the seas around the country. In reply, it is mentioned, Awa Katsu stated that it would take at least 500 years to build such a powerful navy, adding that although warships could be built within a comparatively short period, it would take a long time to train an efficient personnel. He further stated that it took Britain almost 300 years to build her present mighty navy. Stressing, moreover, the necessity of spreading scientific knowledge among the nation as a pre-requisite for building up really strong defenses, he suggested that the immediate need of the country was to help forward scientific progress rather than to discuss such a big undertaking.

Powerful Navy Built

It is not quite clear what made Awa Katsu specifically mention 500 years as the time required for the building of a powerful navy, but it is in any case plain that he thought that it belonged to distant future that Japan could have a really strong navy. However, Japan succeeded in building in thirty or forty years a powerful navy, the construction of which he thought would take 500 years.

It was in the sixth year of Ansei (1859), or about a cenutry after the Industrial Revolution in England, that Japanese ports were opened to foreign intercourse. Britain, America, France and other capitalistic countries forced Japan to open the country to foreign trade in their desire to expand the markets for their goods and to acquire raw materials. Thus, trade with these countries went on developing as they wished, notwithstanding the restrictions of various kinds imposed by the Shogunate.

The Meiji Government, which was established after the Restoration, had to devote itself to the work of enriching and strengthening the country. By overthrowing the feudal system completely, it strove to effect the unification of the country. From foreign countries it imported science and technique, thereby laying the foundations for industrial progress. And the progress which Japanese industry made during the fifty years following the Restoration was simply remarkable. Since the Showa era, in which occurred the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair, an even more astounding progress was witnessed in the heavy and chemical industries and Japan is now able to produce war and other materials in enormous quantities for the successful prosecution of the war and for the construction of Greater East Asia.

Remarkable Progress

This remarkable progress of Japanese industry is attributable mainly to the very superior quality of the Japanese people, but it is also ascribable to the fact that the progress of science and technical arts in Japan conformed with the political aims of the country.

It was not into Japan alone that Western technical arts were imported in consequence of the eastward advance of Western countries. In China, Western science and technical arts were introduced in the reigns of the Emperors Kang Hsi and Chieng Lung of the Manchu dynasty as a sequel to the evangelical activities of Western missionaries. With the increase of these missionaries, who were mostly French and Italian nationals, various troublesome issues arose and when some were found implicated in a certain plot in the Chinese Court, foreign missionaries were subjected to more rigorous persecution and in 1723 they were forbidden to reside except at Macao, the Chinese people being forbidden at the same time to profess Roman Catholicism. This put an end to the importation of science into China.

After the Opium War, there was an influx of Western missionaries into China, and with the importation of science and technical arts, there was industrial development. However, as the Manchu dynasty had already lost its influence so greatly that China was then unable to act as a unified State, the introduction of foreign technical arts had the adverse effects of reducing the country to a semi-colonial status under foreign pressure.

As regards India, time was when it was one of the biggest agricultural countries in the world. At first, Britain enriched herself by importing rich natural resources and agricultural products from India. When in the latter half of the 18th century, the mechanical industry developed and made rapid progress, India's handicraft industry was completely destroyed. Famine and pestilence were the only things left in India after the collapse of its handicraft industry.

Victory for Science

Japan's brilliant victories in the War of Greater East Asia mean, in a sense, the victory of Japanese science and technical arts. The rate at which science and scientific arts advance is simply astounding. Technical arts which attain the highest level of the world in a certain period may be found to fall far below it in the following period. Such a change is particularly great in wartime. With the progress of the war situation, the country naturally expects more and more from the progress of science and technical arts.

The problem of supplying the requisite number of laborers is as important as the matter of expanding production. The Government has fixed the main lines of the population policy so as to safeguard the supply of manpower. This is illustrative of the great importance of human resources for the prosecution of the war. It also shows that the Government has come to regard the population problem as of the prime importance for the maintenance of national prosperity.

It is the bounden duty of the three neighboring countries of Japan, Manchoukuo and China to cooperate closely for the attainment of their common object of establishing Greater East Asia. In the reconstruction of Greater East Asia, each region must be allotted industries suited for itself under a carefully-laid plan, and for the successful execution of this plan full utilization of science and technical arts is called for.

The Japanese race is charged with the very important mission of completing the defenses and construction of Greater East Asia through the development of science and technical arts. It is nevertheless important that the other Asiatic races should be made to share in these scientific and technical efforts.

BIRTH RATE OF JAPAN SEES YEARLY INCREASE

Is Certain Sign of Bright Future For Asiatic Sphere

By KENZABURO TSURUTANI
(From the Sozo)

In Japan, the birth rate, which had been steadily rising since the beginning of the Meiji era (1868-1911), attained its highest limit in 1920 and began to decline since.

Despite the decline in the birth rate, the population in this country has been rapidly increasing. In 1920, the population of Japan Proper was 55,960,000 and it has been steadily mounting since that time, figures being 59,730,000 for 1925, 64,450,000 for 1930, 69,250,000 for 1935 and 73,110,000 for 1940. This shows that the population in Japan Proper has been gaining from about 700,000 to 1,000,000 every year.

The principal factor for this uphill trend is the steady decrease of death rate since 1920. This is apparent from the fact that the death rate in 1920, which was 25.4 to every 1,000 persons, declined to 20.3 in 1925, followed by 18.2 in 1930 and 16.8 in 1935.

Period of Rationalization

The decline in birth rate manifests that the Japanese people had been guided by the policy of passive rationalization of their living conditions during the 15 years up to the outbreak of the China Affair. It may be pointed out also that the steady increase in population is due to the decrease in death rate owing to the realization on the part of the people at large of the importance of medical treatment. What is most vitally important in this connection is the fact that there is a limit in the decline of the death rate, while such a limit cannot be set on the decline of the birth rate.

It was after the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident that the Japanese Government realized the importance of making special efforts to increase the population and develop the physical strength of the Japanese people. With the outbreak of the China Affair, this demand was all the more acutely felt. The importance of the spiritual and physical quality of the people as the source of national strength became distinctly recognized as the world was threatened to become a many staged theater of war.

It is impossible for a race with a dwindling population to hold down other nations indefinitely. This is apparent in the light of the history of the world. This condition of France today eloquently bespeaks the correctness of this view. There was a time when France was a powerful nation with a virile population and fought many great wars. On the occasion of the war relating to the succession of the Spanish throne, France was able to fight with the allied forces of various European nations for 13 years. The population of France at that time was 200,000,000 which was about equal to the combined population of the allied nations.

Policy Announced

Since the outbreak of the China Affair, the Japanese Government has been considering the population problem as a matter of vital importance. With the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, it has become more systematic in its realization of its population policy. As the result of careful deliberation, the Government decided to stave off the tendency which prevailed during the past 20 years, and to stimulate the increase of a healthy population. In January, the outline of its policy was announced to be the following:

1. Japan must have a plan for the everlasting expansion of its population.

2. Japan must exceed any other nation in the quantity of the people and procreation.

3. Japan must have sufficient military strength and labor necessary for the maintenance of highly-geared national defense state.

4. Japan must properly distribute her population as a measure to make herself the guiding power of the races in East Asia.

With this goal in view, the Government proposes to increase the population to 100,000,000 by the end of 1960. With the population of Japan Proper in 1940, which was 73,110,000, as the starting point, it intends to increase the population by 27,000,000 or an average increase of about 1,300,000 a year.

It is a very great undertaking, but the accomplishment of this task virtually means the accomplishment of Japan's mission of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It calls for a determined spiritual power of the Japanese people to accomplish it.

In the Periodicals

Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin, No. 1,448 dated January 19, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin-bu of the Times Shuppan-sha, Tokyo. Contents: Development of German-Soviet War, and Character of Counter-Offensive of Red Army in Winter.

PERFECT TRAINING RESPONSIBLE FOR EMPIRE'S SHINING TRIUMPHS

Imperial Navy Is at Best in Offensives Against Enemies On Rough, Open Seas

By SHUKO SHIRAYANAGI
(From the Sunday Mainichi)

The first year of the Greater East Asia War was closed with a sweeping victory for Japan. Try as it may, the United States cannot gloss over the fact that during the past one year, it has been stripped of all its bases of military operation and industrial materials in all parts of Greater East Asia by Japan and that those regions north of the equator are now being reconstructed under the Japanese military administration.

The United States and Britain, which have regained their consciousness from the shock of the disastrous defeat they suffered during the past year, have apparently started a counter-attack upon Japan.

Racial Trait Responsible

It is apparent that the Japanese racial temperament, which has been trained from time immemorial in the midst of the furious ocean current, is responsible to a great extent for the glorious victory of the Japanese Navy in its fight with the Anglo-American combination in the regions north of the equator. The seas north of the equator, where the black current and typhoon surge and roar in all their fury, is the favorite ground for the seafaring Japanese race to meet its enemy.

The South China Sea and the neighborhood of the Solomon archipelago are entirely free from the oceanic and atmospheric currents, but this does not make a serious difference to the children of the sea, who have been brought up on the sea from days of antiquity. The terrific battles the Japanese Navy has been putting up against the American navy in the region of the Solomon islands. At any rate, the Japanese Navy is at its best in its offensive against enemies on the rough sea where angry waves are roaring. This is an indisputable fact in the light of history.

The seas which are absolutely free from the oceanic current are the Baltic Sea, the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea in Europe and the South China Sea in East Asia. On the occasion of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905, the Russian Baltic fleet entered the South China Sea, which is just as free from the oceanic current as the Baltic Sea, and anchored at the Camranh Bay for coaling. From the Camranh, it started for the East China Sea and then when it came as far as the Tsushima strait, where the black current rages, it was met by the Japanese fleet commanded by the late Fleet-Admiral Heihachiro Togo and completely destroyed. To many Japanese naval critics, whose interpretation of the glorious victory the late Fleet Admiral scored in the battle of the Japan Sea is practically a translation of the British version, the temperament of Japanese seamen trained by the violent oceanic current as an important factor for the victory has never occurred.

Another Example

The disastrous defeat of the formidable Mongolian expeditionary forces in their attempt to invade Japan from Kyushu in 1274 is another example of failure to take into consideration the oceanic and atmospheric currents, in the midst of which the island Empire of Japan is situated, in formulating a plan of naval operation. The enemies merely depended upon the numerical superiority of men and vessel for fighting with Japan.

On that occasion, the Mongolian forces actually landed on the shore of Imazu in Kyushu. The commander of the expeditionary forces was amazed by the efficiency with which Hojo Tokimune at that time concentrated his great army and was fully prepared to cope with the situation. As he saw no hope of winning a victory in the face of the great Japanese army, he decided to revisit Japan with greater forces. On that night, a violent typhoon swept the coasts of Kyushu and completely wrecked most of the vessels. The Mongolian fleet in this expedition brought nearly 30,000 men.

Hojo Tokimune, who had bitter experiences in the war of 1274, was quite aware that the foreign enemy would return with a more powerful armada and made all possible efforts accordingly to defend the coasts. In order to prevent the landing of the enemy, he commanded his men to construct stone fortifications all along the coasts for several miles. On the other hand, he had many light and speedy war vessels constructed with the intention to strike at the enemy in a night attack. This shows that Tokimune had been busily engaged in making preparations for the coming conflict, instead of remaining idle all the while, depending upon the so-called "divine wind" to blow and capsize the enemy's vessels.

The United States has a bad habit of trying to settle all her problems of national defense by numerals. It has had some experience in land battle and seems to know something about the importance of the quality of soldier, but when it comes to naval affairs, her views are simply saturated with mammonism.

The British navy has been reared and trained in the might of tempestuous oceanic current from time immemirial. The United States freed herself from the British yoke as the result of the first Independence War. In 1783, Britain recognized the independence of the United States by the Paris Treaty, but in reality this was nominal, for what Britain had done was no more than withdraw her army from the American continent. With its overwhelmingly greater fleet of warships, it continued to blockade the Atlantic coast of the United States, with the result that the latter had to remain a nation without any oceanic outlet for about 35 years longer.

Bad American Gobs

In the case of Japan, the entire members of the race are animated with the seafaring instinct as the result of training and education, but in a country like the United States, which is a sort of a promiscuous household, it is impossible to train excellent seamen like these of Japan in a short order.

It was the United States who caused Britain to terminate her special relations with Japan and proposed to take over from Britain the responsibility of controling the Orient with her Pacific fleet. No nation knows better than Britain about the inner story that led the United States to make Britain desert Japan.

When France bowed down to Germany in the second European War and Britain faced a grave crisis, the United States dawdled along, discussing whether it should declare war against Germany or not. To old Britain, this American attitude must have been more mortifying than the German or Japanese elation over the situation. But Britain was not in a position to complain over the American antipathy. She drank the bitter cup to the last dreg and maintained the true Anglo-Saxon prudence by speaking softly and affably to feel out the disposition of her future ally.

Not Likely Prospect

If anyone believes that Britain will move its government to Canada in the event Germany succeeds in landing its army on the British shore and continue to fight on with its arch enemy to the bitter end in cooperation with the United States, he is wide off the mark. If that time comes, it is the time for Britain to realize the wisdom of throwing her hands up instead of seeking refuge in Canada.

It is true that Canada today is still ostensibly a British colony, but in reality she has been converted into an American territory. Britain cannot beat the economic law that encourages Canada to cultivate a more intimate economic relation with her neighbor in preference to distant Britain. As a matter of fact, Canada has already become an economic dependent of the United States, using the American dollar as its currency.

According to the American Monroe Doctrine, the American Government deems the act of any nation to establish a colony in any part of North or South America as unfriendly and does not permit it. Moreover, it must be remembered that the United States also emphasizes in that doctrine that no political system other than the republican form of government should be introduced to any part of the two American continents. If Britain should move her government to Canada, the result would be the establishment of a monarchical government in North America. That the British would move their government to Canada by forcing their king to retire from the throne is unthinkable.

In the event Britain is knocked out in the battle, the republican nations south of Rio Grande will turn against the United States. In that eventuality, a separatist movement is sure to be started in the southern section of the United States. On the occasion of the American Civil War, the northern and the southern sections of that country should have become separated. It was because Britain made a blunder in handling the case that such a vast nation like the United States has developed into being to threaten the peace and happiness of mankind by abusing its wealth and power. It must be remembered that the most important condition to bind the conclusion of the present war is the division of the United States into two or even into four parts to guarantee the peace of the world and the happiness of mankind.